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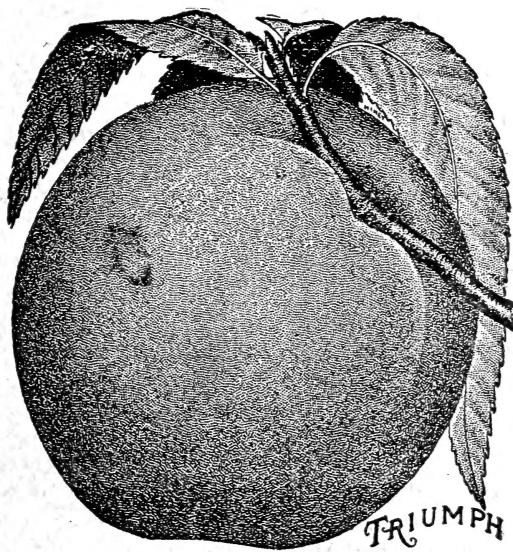
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NEW DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

FALL 1908 AND SPRING 1909

OF THE

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.



CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

RECEIVED

BY
J. B.

WATKINS
& BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

Elmwood Nurseries.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We again hand you our Catalogue of good things. It has been carefully revised, and many sorts have been added that have proven worthy of trial among the host of well-tested varieties. Please read it carefully and send in an order of your selections early.

Remember, we employ no agents to annoy you, and our stock being equal to that offered by any growers in the State, you can save from 50 to 100 per cent. by sending your orders directly to the Nursery, and get varieties known to succeed in this climate, and the novelties, too, if you wish them.

Our Nurseries are regularly inspected by the State Entomologist, and to each shipment will be attached a copy of his certificate, showing freedom from disease and insect pests and a copy of State license.

Post Office, Express, Telegraph and Money Order
Office:

MIDLTHIAN, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VA.

No. 239. Blacksburg, Va., Sept. 11, 1908.

To Whom It May Concern.—This is to certify that, under Act of Assembly, approved May 9th, 1903, W. J. Price, Jr., inspected the Nursery Premises of J. B. Watkins & Bro., at Midlothian, Virginia, on the 14th day of July, 1908, and that the said nursery stock growing on the said premises was found to be apparently free from San Jose scale and other dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

This Certificate can only be used on the aforesaid nursery stock and such other nursery stock as may be purchased under the official tag of the Virginia State Board of Crop Pest Commissioners. This Certificate invalid after Sept. 1, 1909.

J. L. PHILLIPS,
State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist.

No. 525. Richmond, Va., Sept. 5, 1908.

This is to certify that J. B. Watkins & Bro. has paid the registration fee of \$20.00 and presented a proper Certificate of Nursery Inspection for the nursery premises situated at Midlothian, Virginia, and that under Acts of Assembly, approved May 9th, 1903, this Nursery is entitled to offer for sale, sell, deliver, or give away within the bounds of this State any plants or parts of plants, commonly known as nursery stock, either by the owner or through an agent, provided that the above mentioned nurseryman has in his possession this certificate or a copy thereof and exhibits it to each and every person to whom he shall sell or offer to sell, deliver or give away any such plants or parts of plants.

Certificates commences September 5th, 1908.
Certificate expires September 5th, 1909.

C. LEE MOORE,
Acting Auditor of Public Accounts.

Catalogue of Elmwood Nurseries.

MIDLTHIAN, VA.

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL, TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions, as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; hence, all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

SOIL.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION.—High, dry, and airy location are best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, untie the bundle, take one tree at a time and stand them in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shrivelled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the West to brace against storms in after years (as most of our wind-storms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the tree up four or five inches (which gives the roots a bracing position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots, and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any wood-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree

a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide, and filling them with wood-earth or manure, this being the surest way to down them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, wood-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these crops, the earth should be hoed up around the tree for four or five feet, and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., from growing around the trees.

CULTIVATION.—No grass or grain crops should be grown in orchards until the trees have attained good bearing size. Then it is best to sow in crops that require spring plowing. For the first three years after planting, the land may be worked (with advantage to the trees) in tobacco, potatoes, or any hoe crop; but nothing should be planted within four feet of the trees in any direction, and they should be hoed around whenever the crop is worked.

We would advise our friends and patrons to be careful not to allow horses or cattle to run in their young orchards, as they will ruin the best trees that can be furnished by any nurserymen. Hogs may be allowed to run in orchards with advantage, as they will readily eat the fruit that drops prematurely, and thus destroy many insects, which are the main cause of premature falling. Young fruit trees, etc., require care and attention to be thrifty and to come into bearing early. It is a poor policy to purchase young fruit trees and plant them out and expect them to care for themselves, like forest trees.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE, SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES.

Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance Apart.	No. of Plants.
1 foot by 3 feet	14,250	6 feet by 10 feet	726
2 feet by 3½ feet	6,223	8 feet by 10 feet	547
2 feet by 4 feet	5,445	10 feet by 12 feet	363
2 feet by 4 feet	3,630	20 feet by 20 feet	108
3 feet by 5 feet	2,964	25 feet by 25 feet	69
3 feet by 6 feet	2,420	30 feet by 30 feet	48
4 feet by 6 feet	1,398	40 feet by 40 feet	27

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Apples	20 to 40 feet	Pears—Dwarf	10 to 12 feet
Pears—Standard	20 to 40 feet	Grapes	6 to 10 feet
Cherries	20 to 40 feet	Currants	2 to 4 feet
Peaches	20 to 25 feet	Gooseberries	2 to 4 feet
Apricots	20 to 25 feet	Raspberries	2 to 4 feet
Nectarine	20 to 25 feet	Blackberries	2 to 4 feet
Plums	20 to 25 feet	Strawberries	1 or 2 by 3½ feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet	Asparagus	1 by 5 feet

PLEASE NOTE METHODS OF DEALING, ETC., CAREFULLY.

Having abandoned the troublesome and expensive agency system, all stock is sold direct to purchasers, and at the lowest possible prices for the high grade of stock we offer. It will be observed that our prices are now from one-half to two-thirds less than when we sold under the agency system. This, we hope, our friends will appreciate. We employ no agents and give no one authority to represent us in any way, unless writings signed

by us are shown. We do not believe in "middle men" where no necessity exists.

DEALERS.—We have supplied dealers with general satisfaction, and those who buy stock of us may say, as they have a right and which we desire they should, that the stock is from our nurseries; but in case other goods than those bought of us are represented as of our growing, we shall use every endeavor to make the fraud known. We have nothing to do with the price at which dealers sell.

Over-colored plate-books and large, showy catalogues are fashionable to excite and induce sale; but we prefer a plain list of the best old and new varieties, with short descriptions, that the final expectation of the purchaser may be fully realized in large, handsome, successful fruits. To this end we have devoted our time and money in collecting and testing in our experimental orchards, vineyards, etc., aided by the best originators and growers of the land. By this course money may not be gotten out of the pockets of the ignorant, who always "bite" at showy pictures of the pedler; but from the industrious and intelligent it secures a steady custom and lasting friendship.

Our stock for the coming season embraces the best old and new sorts; is in a healthy and thrifty condition, and is grown and handled under our personal supervision, every care being taken to have everything true to label; but mistakes will sometimes occur, and if anything should prove untrue to name, we stand ready to replace such stock or refund the amount paid for same, though only a few such complaints have reached us in a business expedience of more than twenty years.

Our nurseries are annually inspected by State entomologists, and are licensed under State laws, and all shipments will be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from diseases and insect pests; and as an additional guarantee, all stock is fumigated with cyanide acid gas in an air-tight room before it is shipped. This kills lice, borers and any insect that may not be perceptible to the eye.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—We ship by freight or Southern Express from Midlothian Depot, Southern Railway, and by freight from Vinita Depot, (Richmond and Alleghany Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway).

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by observing the following regulations.

First. With every order give name of railroad, freight or express office, to which you wish your order shipped, in order that we can ship the cheapest way. Don't forget to sign your name and give your post-office. All orders should be written legibly, on a separate sheet from your letter, the name and price of everything wanted, together with full shipping directions at the bottom. We furnish an order sheet in the back of this catalogue.

Second. Where selections are left with us, please state whether fruit is desired for market or for home use; also state the number of trees or plants you wish to ripen in the different seasons, and at what price.

Third. Orders will be filled as nearly in the rotation in which they are received as possible.

Fourth. In making out your order, do not give size of trees, unless some special size is wanted.

Fifth. Trees and plants will be carefully labelled.

Sixth. Errors in filling orders will be cheerfully corrected if reported promptly after receipt of trees, etc.

Seventh. In order to command cash, the prices in this catalogue are made low for the quality of stock we offer. We publish this list to let you know what we have and how we sell it. These prices are fixed on a low cash living basis, for good Southern-grown stock; but if nurserymen, dealers, neighborhood clubs, or individuals wish larger amounts than mentioned, or large orders, including various articles, we will be pleased to receive a

list, naming size of trees, etc., and together with a list of varieties and number of each wanted. Such lists will be priced as low as the amount and grade of stock wanted will justify; but in no case will we try to secure orders with low prices, intending to match with indifferent stock, as some do. At these prices orders will be packed carefully, so as to carry any distance, and f. o. b. cars here. A receipt will be taken for same and forwarded at once to the purchaser.

Eighth. CASH, satisfactory equivalent, or a negotiable note, properly endorsed and payable at bank, must accompany all orders. Please do not ask for credit. John Randolph said, "Pay as you go," and it is the only true policy.

Ninth. The articles in this catalogue will be furnished at the annexed price. 500 will be furnished at 1,000 rates; 50 will be furnished at 100 rates; 6 will be furnished at rates per 12.

Tenth. All orders are received subject to stock being unsold on receipt of same.

Eleventh. MONEY may be sent by draft, post-office order, express money order, or by registered letter, to Midlothian, Va.

SPECIAL OFFER.

On all orders for trees and plants amounting to more than five dollars' worth, selected wholly at the single or dozen rate of this list, we agree to deliver free—that is, we will prepay the freight to your depot or express office (but no wharfage), provided cash accompanies the order. We require the purchaser to give us the name of both his freight and express office, so that we may send by the cheapest route. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grape Vines may be included in this offer at the hundred rate also. On all orders selected at the hundred or thousand rates the purchaser must pay freight; but we pack and f. o. b. cars here at the prices named.

APPLES.

Prices unless otherwise named, 5 to 7 feet, 15 cents each; \$1.75 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. 4 to 6 feet, 12 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000. Those priced at 25 cents, will be \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

EARLY SUMMER VARIETIES.

CRUMPTON.—A new seeding apple from Henrico county, Va., medium, oblate, very dark red; excellent quality; best keeper of any summer sort. Having thoroughly tested it, we can recommend it with confidence.

August. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. June to July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Medium; roundish, narrowing towards the eye; finely striped and stained with deep red; flesh white, slightly tinged with red next the skin, tender, sub-acid; agreeable aroma.

EARLY RIPE—Tree strong, vigorous, medium erect, a handsome grower; fruit medium sized, round, oblate, flattened at ends; color yellowish, has a rusty spot around the stem; cavity broad, rather deep; basin broad and very shallow; stem short and stout; flesh yellowish white; firm; crisp; flavor rich, sub-acid, very good. Season July first to fifteenth; tree a prolific bearer.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large; striped red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy, very rich, high flavor, very productive and a popular variety. August.

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., MIDLOTHIAN, VA.

HORSE—Large, greenish yellow, sometimes has a blush, rather coarse; but fine for cooking and drying. July and August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Above medium, rather flat, yellow with red blush; an old reliable family and market sort. August.

PERKINS—Originated with Judge Perkins, of Cumberland county, Va.; above medium to large; pale yellow; best quality; with striking and pleasant aroma. After fruiting it several times in our own orchard, we pronounce it one of the best for August and September. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

RED JUNE—Medium to large; oblong; conical; dark red entire; flesh tender, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continues six weeks.

RED ASTRACHAN—Above the medium size; skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality, tree is a vigorous and upright grower, gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. June.

SUMMER RAMBO—Medium to large; green striped with red on the sunny side; sprightly sub-acid; good; tree vigorous, hardy; profitable for market. Fourth of July.

SUMMER QUEEN—Medium to large; roundish; surface yellow, blotched, and streaked with red; flesh yellow and tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. July and August.

SWEET JUNE—An excellent early sweet apple; pale greenish yellow, medium size, round; fine for table and cooking, perfectly tender. 25th of June to middle of July.

SUMMER ROSE—Below medium; yellowish striped with red, very tender, spicy, sub-acid; ripens during a long period, beginning July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white, changing to a pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. July.

SHEEP NOSE—Fruit large at base, tapering to apex, covered with brown russet red; tender and fine. Said to live to a great age. Inclined to grow crooked. August. Twenty-five cents each.

FALL APPLES.

BISMARCK—Fruit large, handsome, yellow with red streaks, tender, sub-acid, pleasant. Short stocky grower. September to December.

BONUM—Medium, roundish; covered with rich red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy and good; one of the best bearers and an excellent sort for family or market. September to November.

FALLAWATER—Very large; yellowish green; juicy; sub-acid; deservedly popular for family and market. September to December.

FALL WINESAP—A free grower and an early bearer; fruit medium; roundish, yellow, with blush in sun; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good. September to November.

FALL CHEESE—Medium to small, roundish, striped and dotted, very tender, mild sub-acid; very popular sort in Virginia. We also have another sort very similar, called Large Fall Cheese, which is much larger, decidedly flat, and of nearly the same color, quality and texture. Both sorts are upright growers and generally bi-annually bearers. September to December.

FALL PIPPIN—Large, roundish, flattened at ends; yellowish, rich, aromatic, sub-acid. September to December.

CARTER'S BLUE—Large, flat, greenish; mostly covered with dull red and blue bloom. Tree a vigorous grower and an early bearer. Ripens early fall.

VIA'S SEEDLING—Medium, red, spotted; of excellent flavor; very tender and juicy. Ripens in October.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium to large size; rich golden yellow, flesh same color, juicy, crisp, tender and of highest quality. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until September to November.

LADIES' SWEET—Above medium; oblate; striped, and nearly covered with red; a beautiful and excellent sweet sort, and deserves to be more generally planted. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. September to December.

REBEL—Large; red striped; best quality; one of the most showy apples in cultivation; originated in Virginia; tree upright grower and good bearer. September to December.

WOOD'S FAVORITE—Seedling of Maiden's Blush; much larger; clear, bright yellow, with crimson blush; excellent quality. Tree a good, upright grower, and enormous bearer. One of the best late fall sorts for family or market. September.

WINTER APPLES.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN—Large, roundish, oblate, yellow, crisp, juicy, and rich flavor; succeeds in mountainous and limestone sections.

BABBIT—Four inches in diameter; bright red; fine-grained, juicy, crisp, rich, with plenty of acid to make it one of the best cooking sorts; a heavy bearer.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin)—Large, roundish, oblong, striped; mostly red; very handsome; mild, sub-acid, not rich; tree vigorous, hardy and productive; a great market sort. October to March.

BUCKINGHAM (Winter Cheese or Winter Queen)—Large, oblate, nearly covered with bright red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to March.

BALDWIN—Rather large, roundish; shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish; a favorite Eastern variety. October to January.

DELAWARE RED WINTER—Medium to large; bright red, fine-grained; thought to be a long keeper and a valuable acquisition. December to March.

ENGLISH GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium; roundish, slightly flat; partly covered with thick russet, firm, crisp, rich. October to December.

GULLEY—A medium-sized, russet-red apple of first-rate bearing, keeping and eating qualities.

JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER—Large showy red, great bearer; standard market sort. October to April.

KINNARD CHOICE—Another seedling of Wine Sap, and no apple grown is said to be of better quality for the late fall or early winter; medium to large; dark red or crimson; fine-grained, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic, most excellent; trees vigorous and bear young. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

LIMBERTWIG—An old sort; medium, roundish; yellow and russet, shaded with dull red; flesh firm, sub-acid; was formerly one of the longest keepers; productive. October to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Seedling of Wine Sap, and said to excel its parent in nearly every important point; better and stronger grower; harder; fruit much larger, sometimes four inches in diameter and very uniform in size; color dark red; flesh firm, flavoring mild, sub-acid; a very long keeper, and it is succeeding over a large extent of country. We advise every one to plant a few trees of this sort. November to April.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Medium to large; red, with dark red stripes; handsome; fair quality; good grower; young and immense bearers. Recommended as a profitable sort, and one of the best fillers. November to March.

NEWTON PIPPIN—Very similar to Albemarle Pippin, and is thought by

some to be synonymous, but we find it a much stronger grower, and several large planters say it is superior to it.

RUSSET (Roxbury)—Medium; dull brownish yellow; rich sub-acid; good where it succeeds. October to January.

ROME BEAUTY—Fruit large, round, varying to conical; yellow skin, shaded and striped with bright red; tender, fine-grained, juicy; good quality. October to January.

STAYMAN'S WINE SAP—Seedling of Wine Sap. Large size; bright red; best quality. Attracting much attention as a profitable market sort. Tree is vigorous, regular and not drooping in habit, like its parent. Twenty-five cents each.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY—Medium to large; dark red sub-acid, early bearer; valuable as a late keeper and fine market sort. December to March.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE—Above medium; roundish; light yellow; flesh tender, sweet, with nice pear flavor when fully ripe. Tree an upright grower, and we consider it one of the best. October to February.

WINE SAP—Too well known to need description; succeeds over a larger section of the country than any other, and is the most popular and extensively planted apple in the South. October to March.

DWARF APPLES—We offer the following varieties of apples budded on Doucin stocks. These trees do not grow to be large; they are prolific, bear early, and are therefore desirable for small gardens or experimental orchards. They can be planted 5 or 6 feet apart, and will usually bear the third year after planting. Trees 2 to 3 feet. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. Staymen Winesap, Kennard's Choice, Fall Wine Sap. May or June. J. F. Winter, Albemarle Pippin.

PEACHES.

They are all budded on natural peach seedlings, and one year old stock. Peaches succeed in any locality naturally dry, and should have frequent cultivation and manuring, or an application of fertilizers, such as wood ashes or other fertilizers, to keep them in a vigorous condition. Our list comprises the very cream of varieties. We can give a constant succession of ripening, from June 20th until frost. All are free-stone except those that have the letter C by them—they are cling. Prices, except otherwise noted, are:

Trees 4 to 6 feet.... 15 cents each.... \$1.75 per doz.... \$10 per 100.
Those marked 25 cents, will be \$2.50 per dozen..

ALLBRIGHT'S WINTER, C.—Almost identical with Heath Cling, but nearly a month later, ripening last of September.

ALEXANDER C.—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to almost purple in the sun; flesh firm, white, juicy and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone, which is small.

AMSDEN JUNE C.—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purple in the sun.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Freestone; ripens with the Triumph; a flesh is yellow, of uniform texture and color to pit. Hardy and productive.

BILYEU'S LATE. Originated in Caroline county, Md., ripening after Smock Free and Saleway; fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific. Ripe July 1 to 15. New.

BISHOP—Very large, crimson, white flesh; free; a valuable market sort; sure and prolific. June 10 to July 1st. Twenty-five cents each.

BLANCHARD, C.—Very large, white, with rich red cheek, firm, splendid

shipper and quality unexcelled. Ripens when there are no other very fine peaches. August.

CRIMSON BEAUTY, C.—Very large, white flesh, crimson surface; prolific new sort. Ripens September 1st. 25 cents each.

CROTHERS—Large, white flesh, red cheek; productive; all purpose variety. Ripens middle of August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripens from 5th to 15th of July.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

CARMAN—Large; creamy, white, with deep flush; skin very tough; flesh tender, and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer; profitable and popular market variety. Fine shipper. June 1st.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Large, yellow with red cheek; a yellow free-stone of fine quality. September.

CHAMPION—Very large, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white with red cheek; very handsome; claimed to be hardier than other sorts except Crosby, and one of the best and most prolific shippers. August 1st.

CROSBY—Medium; orange yellow, streaked with carmine; nearly round; fine quality, and is being planted largely; said to be an ironclad and frost proof. August 1st.

CHINESE CLING—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

CHINESE FREE (China Strain)—Large, oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well-flavored; free from rot, which makes it a very desirable market variety. Ripens with Crawford's Early. Twenty-five cents each.

DULCE—Free, largest size, rich orange yellow with dark red cheek covering half the surface; flesh of the finest quality, firm, buttery; a splendid shipper; seed small. One of the most promising new sorts. Ripens September. Twenty-five cents each.

ELBERTA. An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

EMMA—Fruit very large; skin golden yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, juicy and highly flavored; tree luxuriant grower and quite prolific; a perfect freestone; one of our most attractive and profitable market varieties. Ripe July 25th to August 5th.

EVERBEARING—Produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Freestone. Fifty cents each; \$4.50 per dozen.

EARLY WONDER—A large red and golden peach, soft and delicious, very prolific. Fruit has been grown on one-year trees. It ripens in May. Worthy of trial. Twenty-five cents each.

EARLY RIVERS, C.—One of the most beautiful of early peaches. Above medium; pale yellow, with red cheek.

FOSTER—A new, very large peach, resembling Crawford's Early in appearance, but larger and somewhat earlier; tree hardy and productive. August.

GREENSBORO—Originated in North Carolina; ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size; yellowish white, beautifully colored, with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily. Twenty-five cents each.

GLOBE—Large; flesh firm, juicy, yellow; quality good; rich, vinous and luscious. September 1st.

GENERAL LEE, C.—Large; creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; high peach flavor; one of the best. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen

HEATH CLING—An old sort, prized everywhere for home use and market. September 1st.

GEORGE THE FOURTH—Large; white, with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich. July.

HEATH FREE—Very similar to White Heath, but ripens much earlier. A good market and eating variety. Twenty-five cents each.

HONEY (Hon.)—Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half-way round, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5th to 20th.

LEVY'S LATE (Henrietta)—Fruit large; roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich, brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; clingstone. First to last of October.

LADY INGOLD—Similar to the Crawfords, but of better quality. August

MAMIE ROSS—Very large; blush; white flesh, semi-cling, prolific; very valuable. Early June. Twenty-five cents each.

MUNSON'S FREE. Seedling of Elberta; fruit larger than Elberta, more highly colored, and of better quality, flesh yellow. More prolific and hardy in bearing. Ripens about a week later than Elberta. Very firm, fine for shipping. Twenty-five cents each.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—A variety of very great value; very profitable for market, and is steadily growing in favor; fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet; separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after Troth's Early.

NEW FROLIFIC—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters. Ripens last of August.

OWEN.—Fruit above medium, pale yellow, mostly covered with red; oval; flesh rich creamy yellow, sweet, very juicy, of highest flavor. Did not rot at all. When fully ripe, skin pulls off as easily as on a scalded tomato, and juice drops off fingers when eating. Flesh almost as melting as banana, covering a small seed. Tree seems to be a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Ripens about 20th August. Twenty-five cents each.

OLDMIXON FREESTONE—Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich, excellent, indispensable. Middle of August.

RAY—Origin in Eastern Texas. Of Mamie Ross type, but with more color and less attacked by rot. The original tree has borne sixteen successive crops without a single miss. Ripens just after Troth's Early. We consider this a variety worthy of extensive planting. Price forty cents each.

SUSQUEHANNA—Large; yellow flesh, and skin shaded with red; fair quality. August 1st.

SUPERB.—Seedling of Early Rivers crossed with Mt. Rose. Freestone, white flesh, red cheek, large and showy; a very prolific and profitable peach; finest quality. This peach is making a record where others fail as a certain bearer and valuable market variety. Twenty-five cents each.

SHEPHERD'S EARLY—A very large, early red-skinned, freestone peach. This variety has proven very profitable in orchard culture, being large, showy and uniform in size. We introduced this variety from Texas some years ago. Ripens in July. Twenty-five cents each.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large; white, with bright red cheek; fine quality. August 1st.

SMOCK FREE—Large fruit; orange yellow skin. A good market variety, but is rather late. October.

SNEED—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot. Twenty-five cents each.

TROTH'S EARLY—A very early peach of medium size, whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July.

TRIUMPH—Very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. The fruit is small with a very small pit. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and a dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

VICTOR—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size, ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. Ripens in Southern Texas from May 8th to 16th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor. Twenty-five cents each.

WATERLOO C.—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet vinous juice. Semi-cling, ripens with Amsden June.

WONDERFUL—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October, and a good keeper.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Earliest yellow freestone peach yet known; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright red; nearly equal to Crawford's Early in size, and first quality.

We offer the following varieties of peach at the regular price: Chilow, Success Indian Blood Cling, Blood Cling.

SMALL PEACH TREES.

We offer the following varieties of peach, 2 to 3 feet, at ten cents each; seventy-five cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100:

Elberta, Stump the World, Mt. Rose, Bilyeus Late, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Carman, Albright's Winter, Champion, Bell of Georgia, Alexander.

We offer the following varieties of small peach trees, 2 to 3 feet, at fifteen cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100:

Greensboro, Bishop's Early, Victor, Snead.

APRICOTS.

Three to five feet, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

MOORPARK—Large; red cheek; yellow skin and flesh; sweet, juicy and excellent.

ROYAL—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and very fine, one of the best.

NECTARINES.

Three to five feet; 35 cents each.

PITMASTON ORANGE—Large; orange and yellow; flesh orange, rich and fine; freestone. An excellent English sort. September.

DOWNTON—Large greenish white, with dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and high flavored. One of the best freestone.

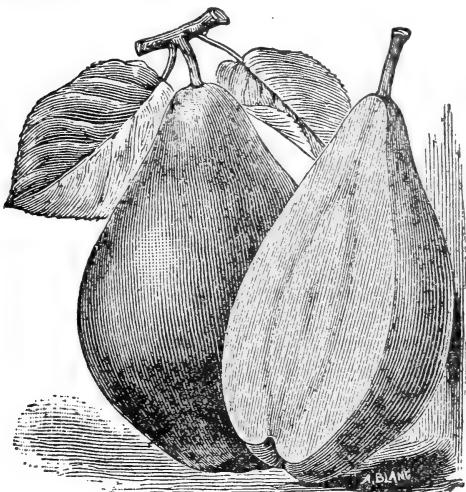
ELRUGE—Medium size; greenish yellow, with dark red cheeks; flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.

PEARS.

The culture of standard pears is very much the same as that of apples, and the trees will thrive with the same care, and on almost any soil

where the apple does well. We much prefer standard trees for orchards, and most varieties will begin to bear in two or three years after planting. The quality of the fruit is much improved by being gathered a few days before it is ripe and put in some dark and cool place to complete its ripening. The pear should be more generally planted, as it is the prince of fruits.

Standard, five to seven feet, branched, 35 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred.



LINCOLN CORELESS.

LINCOLN CORELESS—Originated in Lincoln county, Tennessee. Rarely has core or seed, and bears immense crops. Very large, sometimes from a pound to a pound and a half each; long, bright, yellow, juicy, rich, delicate aromatic flavor; keeps late into winter, even until March. We hope to see it generally tested. Fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

GARBER—Large, beautiful bright yellow, with red; juicy and good; of Kieffer order, and, like it, will produce more bushels and dollars than any other sort. September.

DUCHESS (Anzouleme)—One of the largest of all good pears.

Dull, greenish yellow, russety, flesh white, juicy and very good. Fruit variable on young trees. Does finely on quince or dwarf. September.

WILDER'S EARLY—Introducer says its good points are earliness, delicious quality, good keeper and shipper, great beauty and productiveness.

LE CONTE—Large, oblong, smooth, pale yellow; quality generally pretty fair; good, if not allowed to ripen on the tree, but put in a dark, cool place. Tree, while not blight-proof, is a remarkably vigorous grower; dense and luxuriant foliage. One of the heaviest and most constant bearers; and, with Kieffer, has proven with us to be our most profitable market sorts. August.

KOONCE—Medium; yellow, with very handsome crimson cheek, making a showy market fruit. Fair quality; does not rot at core; fine grower, and one of the most promising very new sorts. June. Fifty cents each; \$5.50 per dozen.

OSBANDE SUMMER—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. July.

BELL LUCRATIVE—Large; melting and sweet. A free, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.

EARLY HARVEST—Fruit large, rather coarse; fair quality; very vigorous and productive. One of the best early market and family sorts. June and July.

DOYENNE D'ETTE—Small; red cheek; fine quality; perhaps the earliest pear known. June.

KIEFFER—With us has proven the most valuable and profitable sort we have fully tested. A very free grower, and we have yet to see a blighted twig, even in orchards that are badly affected with this disease. It is said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the Chinese Sand Pear. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, brittle, very juicy, with rich, musky aroma; quality good, strong grower, early bearer, and immensely productive. Ripens September to

October. The fruit should be gathered in September and kept in a cool, dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table pear is greatly improved.

MAGNOLIA—Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer, and is a better keeper. Fifty cents each.

LAWRENCE—Medium to large, oblate, golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic; good bearer. An early winter sort. November and December.

BARTLETT—Large; yellow, with soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery; sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears well and early. August.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large; pale yellow, russet, bright cheek; melting, sugary, delicious; requires to be picked early; tree vigorous and bears young. September.

SECKLE—Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower. Ripens last of August.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. July.

SPECIAL—In order to dispose of the large stock of Kieffer and Le Conte we have on hand, we are offering: Trees 5 to 7 feet, at 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred. Trees 3 to 5 feet, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred. These prices apply only to the above two varieties.

DWARF PEARS.

When budded on Quince stock, makes a dwarf or shrubbery tree that usually bears early. These are best for garden and where fruit is wanted quickly. We offer the following two or three feet high, at 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen: Bartlett, Duchess, Seckle, Flemish Beauty, Lincoln Coreless and Kieffer.

CERRIES.

Trees four to six feet high, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

DYE HOUSE—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly, sub-acid. Very productive, ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium; bright red; acid; borne in pairs.

WINDSOR—Large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; good grower, and one of the best bearers of the hearts. June 15th.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Above medium; nearly black; rich acid. July.

EARLY RIVERS—Tree a strong grower, with large, abundant foliage; fruit very large; black; fine quality. One of the earliest good black cherries.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large; one of the best wax cherries. June.

YELLOW SPANISH—Fruit large; pale, whitish yellow on shaded side; bright red and carmine dots in sun; firm, rich, juicy, sweet. June.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Large; purplish black; sweet; late. July.

LARGE MONTGOMERY—Good grower; heavy bearer; large; red; quality good; late acid sort. Last of June.

NAPOLEON—Another excellent cherry of the wax family. Last of June.

MAY DUKE—Large; bright red; pleasant; sub-acid. Last of May.

PLUMS.

The plum requires the same culture as the peach. Budded on plum roots, trees one and two years, four to six feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

BLUE DAMSON—Common blue; very prolific and hardy; fine for culinary purposes. Middle to last of August.

WICKSON—Originated by Luther Burbank, who says it stands pre-eminent in good qualities, and is the finest of many introductions. Tree grows in vase form; fruit large, glowing carmine, healthy, white bloom; stone small; flesh firm, sweet, delicious, and keeps a long time after ripe. We have fair supply of trees, buds purchased direct from originator. July.

RED JUNE—Perhaps the best all around and most profitable of plums. Of Japan type; vigorous, upright grower; very productive; rather larger than Wild Goose; fine quality; vermillion red. One of the first good sorts to ripen and should be in every planting.

WILD GOOSE—One of the best known and most popular sorts. Though not of the highest quality, it is one of the surest bearers and freest from disease, and a profitable market sort. June.

SHCRPSHIRE DAMSON—Fruit larger than common quality, vigorous and productive. September. This variety can be furnished only 3 to 4 feet.

GREEN GAGE—Above medium; oval greenish, white bloom, a good sort where it succeeds. August.

BURBANK—The best and most profitable grower for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; unequaled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large; excellent quality; purplish red with lilac bloom. August.

APPLE—Fruit large and attractive, resembling a medium size apple; color deep reddish-purple when fully ripe; flesh red, firm; quality like Satsuma, a splendid keeper and shipper. Tree a fine, strong grower. Ripens soon after Burbank.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, oval, purple, thick bloom, firm, sweet, free-stone. August.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Golden yellow; a fine variety for preserving or pickling. The preserves are a little lighter than damsons and equally as good. Very productive and equally as hardy as Wild Goose. Ripens in September.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large; pale green, juicy, sweet, excellent. August.

ABUNDANCE—(Botan)—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties, hardy and productive. Fruit large, bright red, with a heavy bloom; good quality. August.

FIGS.

Figs require some protection during severe winter. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

BLACK ISCHIA—Medium; blue-black; good. Bears large crops and is hardy.

CELESTIAL—Medium to small; skin violet color; very sweet and of excellent quality. Tree very vigorous and a heavy annual bearer. One of the hardiest; reliable further north than most other varieties. A general favorite wherever planted. Commences ripening in June and continuing for about two months.

GREEN ISCHIA—Medium to large size; green with crimson pulp; very good and prolific. Ripens midsummer.

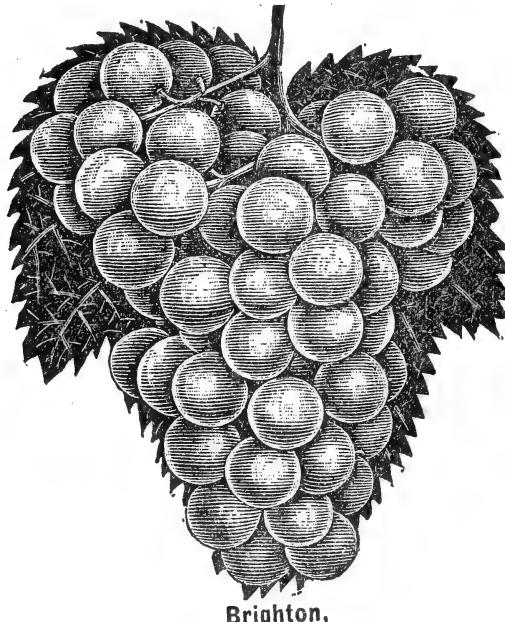
MARTIN—This variety originated in this locality and is a heavy bearer of medium to large figs. Like the above varieties it requires some protection during winter.

QUINCES.

Trees, two to three feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.
MEECH'S PROLIFIC—A new sort; said to be very superior.
REA'S MAMMOTH—Of large size; good quality; strong grower.
ORANGE—Rather large; yellow; best known. September.
CHAMPION—Large; good quality; late keeper. September.

BLACK VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

Our vines are almost two years old, and are well grown.



Brighton,

M'PIKE—Bunch very large, compact, black with blue bloom; berries mammoth in size, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; sweet, juicy; seeds few and small. Ripens medium early. Thirty cents each; \$3 per dozen.

CLINTON—Small bunch and berry; black; healthy, vigorous, and excellent for wine. Same price as Concord.

HARTFORD—Black, somewhat foxy; vine vigorous, healthy; ripens before Concord. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WILDER—Black; bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet; ripens rather late. Twenty cents each.

TELEGRAPH—Black. Bunch medium to large, very compact, sometimes shouldered; berries medium; flesh sweet, juicy, with some pulp; quality fair; ripens early, before Concord. Vine healthy, hardy, very vigorous and productive. Fifteen cents each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Bunch and berry large, glossy black with blue bloom, sweet, juicy, few and small seed. Vine strong grower, healthy foliage, very productive. Ripens with the earliest. One of the best family and shipping sorts. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; black; one of the best and most popular market sorts. Ten cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Black; bunch long, shouldered, compact; berries

small, sweet; one of the best sorts for wine. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

JAMES—Very valuable, the largest of the Muscadine group, berries often measuring 3-4 to 1 1-4 inches in diameter; prolific; black, juicy, sweet. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Ripens from August until late in the fall. Each 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

SCUPPERNONG—Found growing naturally from Virginia to Florida, climbing to the tops of the tallest trees; bunch small, seldom more than six berries; berries large, brown color, juicy, sweet, with musk flavor. Ripens for about six weeks, beginning last of August. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

IVES—Bunch and berry medium; black. One of the earliest to color and freest from disease. Same price as Concord.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord, which it closely resembles in vine and fruit, but is a larger berry and better quality, being very sweet and less foxy, and ripens a little ahead of its parent. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but better and earlier. Each 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

RED OR REDDISH VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

BRIGHTON—Bunch long; berry medium, red; one of the earliest and best grapes in cultivation. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CATAWBA—Red; bunch and berry large; fine quality; one of the oldest sorts in cultivation. Ten cents each; seventy-five cents per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

DELAWARE—Red; bunch small, compact; berries small, juicy, very sweet, and of high quality for table and wine. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

GOETHE—Red; bunch usually large; not very compact; berries large, light red; flesh sweet, juicy, with aromatic flavor; very late to ripen. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

JEFFERSON—Red; bunch and berry medium; fine quality. Twenty-five cents each.

LINDLEY—Red; bunch medium, flesh tender, sweet, with good flavor; ripens with Delaware. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LUTIE—Red, very fine, highly prized. Twenty cents each.

PERKINS—Pale red; ripens before Concord; bunch and berry medium; compact, shouldered; sweet, juicy; little foxy; very rank grower; healthy, hardy, and one of the heaviest bearers, and freest from rot and other diseases. It is one of the best, and every family should have a few vines of it. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SALEM—Dark red; bunch large, compact; berries large; flesh very sweet, tender, with rich aromatic flavor; ripens mediumly early. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

VERGENNESE—Dark red; bunch large, compact; berry large, sweet, juicy; best quality. August. Twenty-five cents each.

WYOMING RED—Vine hardy, healthy; very productive; bunch and berry larger than Delaware; red, sweet, slightly foxy; early. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WHITE VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

ELVIRA—White. Bunch and berry medium, very compact; vine a vigorous, strong, healthy grower, and very productive, often growing four or five clusters on a single cane; very hardy. Ripens late, about with Catawba. A valuable white wine grape. Twenty cents each.

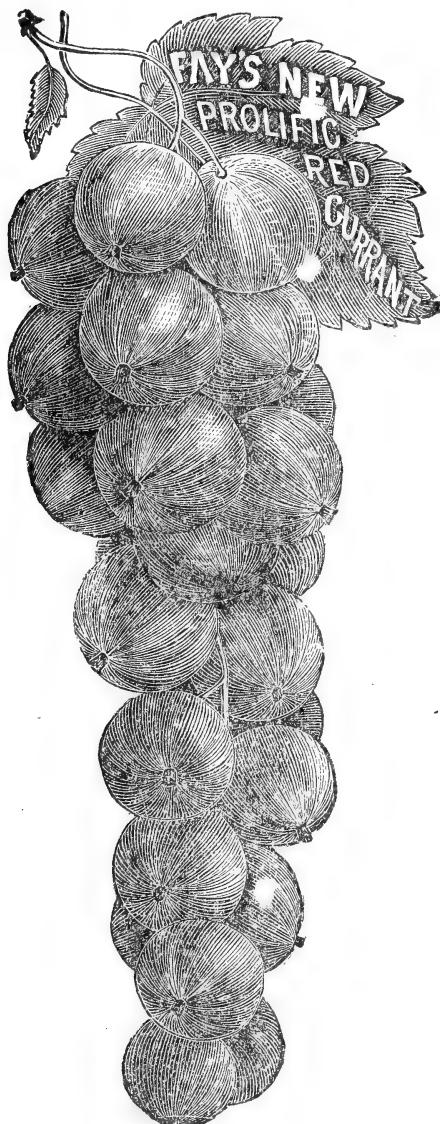
EMPIRE STATE—White; best quality; vine strong grower; hardy, short-jointed canes, with large, healthy foliage. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Bunch medium to long; berry pale greenish-white; flavor pure, moderately sweet; cluster very handsome, and its purity of flavor ranks it above many older sorts. It has been tested and has received the highest praise at the Blacksburg Experiment Station. Hope it will succeed in all other parts of the State. Thirty cents each.

LADY WASHINGTON—A late white grape; bunch very large, frequently double-shouldered; berries large, with white bloom; flesh tender, sweet; vine vigorous, healthy. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MARTHA—Bunch and berry medium; white; fair quality; enormously productive, good grower. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

NIAGARA—White; bunch very large and handsome; compact; berries large; skin thick and tough; does not crack; sweet, with an agreeable flavor to most tastes; ripens with Concord. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.



CURRENTS.

Ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

LA VERSAILLES—Very large; red; bunch long and handsome.

CHERRY—Large, red berry; short bunch; good grower and bearer on good soil; acid.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Strong, healthy grower; color deep red; very prolific; best quality. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE—Large; yellowish-white; mild acid; excellent quality for table.

VICTORIA—Large; bright red, bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good, erect grower; very productive. Ripens late. Twenty cents each.

CHAMPION—Black; bunch very large; delicious hangs long on the bush.

NORTH STAR—Bunch and berry large; bright red; extra fine quality; vigorous. Twenty-five cents.

BLACK NAPLES—Very large; black; fine for wine or jelly.

RED DUTCH—Fruit medium; bunch large; red; of good quality.

POMONA—Medium size, clear bright red; excellent quality; hangs long time after ripe; holds up well on market; is one of the best for shipping; easily and cheaply picked. Holds an unparalleled record for actual acreage yield in ordinary field culture. Fifteen cents.

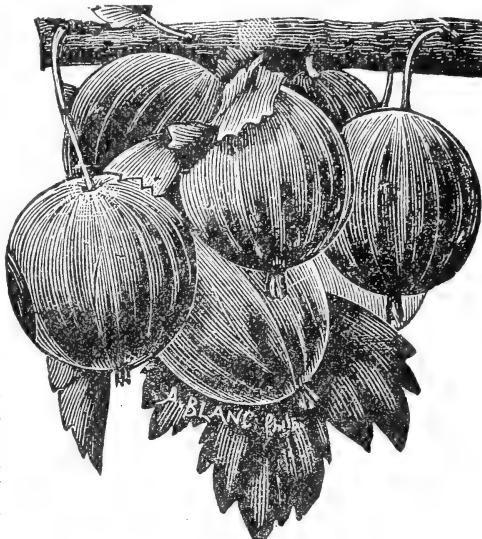
GOOSEBERRIES.

In order to produce large, abundant crops of Gooseberries, it is necessary to manure heavily and prune closely. Mildew is prevented by heavy mulching.

DOWNING—Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive. Fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SMITH'S (Smith's Improved)—large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm sweet and good; vigorous grower. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender, and very good; very valuable. 10 cents cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.



DOWNING.

PEARL—Free, rank grower; fruit larger and more productive than Downing. One of the most desirable sorts. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

MOUNTAIN—Large; pale green; good quality; prolific; one of the best. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

RED JACKET—Does not mildew, very productive, good quality and largest size, white. Thirty cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

DEWBERRIES.

50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

These are low, trailing blackberries of large size, fruit of best quality, and ripen earlier than the Blackberry. Very easy of culture. Profitable for home or market.

AUSTIN—Very strong canes, frequently 10 feet long. Berries large and sweet.

LEUCRETIA—Very similar to above; canes not so strong as Austin, but berries larger and firmer.

PREMO DEWBERRY—Much like Leucretia, but very distinct and exceedingly early, being seven to ten days ahead and all cleaned off when Leucretia is beginning. Quality and size uniform. Was found in a Leucretia patch.

BLACKBERRIES.

Fifty cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

EARLY HARVEST—Extremely early and unusually productive, rendering it very profitable and productive. Berries medium in size; bright, glossy black, sweet and tender.

RATHBURN—Plants are very vigorous, branching naturally, producing

fruiting canes very freely, and an abundance of large, luscious fruit. It suckers but slightly, the roots are strong, and penetrate deeply into the soil—a valuable characteristic in dry seasons and locations. The fruit is large and handsome, intense black, with a very high polish and without any hard core; juicy, high flavored; of such a superior quality that it is a class by itself. For table use, for canning, or for culinary purposes, it is equally desirable. Price, eight cents each; seventy-five cents per dozen.

LOVETT—Berries large, roundish, firm; superior quality. Ripens early to late.

EL DORADO—Berries medium to large; jet black; sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

LAWTON (New Rochelle)—An old favorite, esteemed for its productivity and large size. Mid-season to late. Five cents each; fifty cents per dozen.

ICEBERG—The fruit is white, transparent; the seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those of Lawton; individual berries as large, but earlier, sweeter and more melting than Lawton. Price, eight cents each; seventy-five cents per dozen.

WILSON—A magnificent, large, very early, beautiful berry of sweet, excellent flavor. Ripens evenly; holds its color well, and brings highest market price. Strong grower; exceedingly productive. Price, five cents each; fifty cents per dozen.

WILSON, JR.—Large, luscious and sweet, as soon as colored; plant hardy; ripens earlier, and is said to be more productive than its parent; fifty cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

KITTATINNY.—Large, roundish, conical, glossy black, juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; one of the most valuable sorts for general planting; requires protection in some localities; fifty cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

CRYSTAL-WHITE BLACKBERRY—This is a novelty, in that it is a misnomer. Medium, translucent, white, sweet, pleasant, productive. Eight cents each; seventy-five cents per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.



Plant in rows four feet apart, and plant three feet apart in rows. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil. Apply a liberal quantity of wood ashes and stable manure in winter, or at planting, and mulch heavily with any coarse litter; if not convenient to mulch, give clean culture. Red varieties are nearly thornless, and reproduce by suckers.

thrown up around the old plants. The black varieties are produced from tips of canes. Prices, unless otherwise, fifty cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

RED.

CUTHBERT, or QUEEN OF THE MARKET—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson; very handsome; flavor sweet quality. Nothing compares to it in yield, beauty, firmness or size.

KING—Fruit round, medium size, light crimson colored; firm and of excellent quality.

MILLER RED—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red; does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other variety. The finest and best shipper.

CARDINAL—Very vigorous and prolific; dark red; very large. Originated in Kansas. Success here very well.

BRILLIANT—Berries large, brilliant, just as the name implies. Ripens its fruit early and quickly. A great market variety. \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

LOUDON—The superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth, large fruit; beautiful rich dark, crimson color; good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. Season medium to late. Price, fifty cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

TURNER—Medium size; red; moderately firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific if the suckers are kept down, of which it is very productive. Much esteemed for its good quality and the great hardiness of the plant. Season early.

BLACK.

OHIO—After testing many of the black sorts, we find this is the most satisfactory sort for light and gray soils, and succeeds everywhere. Canes are strong and free from fungus diseases, very productive. Ripens medium early. Berries good size and quality, and we recommend it.

CUMBERLAND—This new Black Cap is an unusually strong grower; productive of enormously large berries; elongated somewhat like a blackberry, making it distinct from any other variety. A wonder of size and beauty; quality good; ripens in mid-season, and is worthy of trial by every fruit grower in the land. \$1.00 per dozen.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—A well-known sort; high quality; productive; rich, juicy, medium, late, vigorous.

SOUHEGAN, or TYLER—Large, black, without bloom and of medium quality. Plant very hardy and a great bearer; ripens a little before Mammoth Cluster. Fifty cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

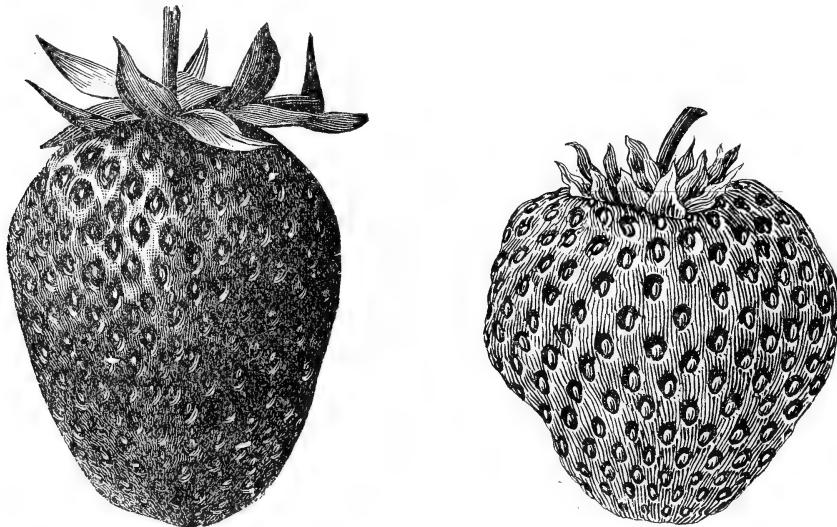
YELLOW.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A beautiful, large, golden-yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert, and surpassing the variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability. Canes hardy, of strongest growth; productive. Should be in every home garden; its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use. Seventy-five cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.

Any moderately rich soil will produce strawberries. Thoroughly plow, harrow and put in fine condition; then stretch line three and a half feet apart, and set plants one to two feet apart in rows. Manure may be applied to land, but we prefer some good plant fertilizer, because the manure

is apt to contain clover and other grass seeds, which are very objectionable in strawberry rows.



Cultivate enough to keep all weeds and grass down. If harrow is run over land soon after rains, it will keep land clean of grass, and will turn runners into the row, which forms a mat, and will help to prevent grass in rows. In spring, land should have a light mulch, which prevents berries from being gritty, and also helps to keep up moisture in dry weather.

The blossoms of those marked with the letter "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillat, or imperfect bloomers, and require some perfect blooming sort to be planted in every third or fourth row to fertilize them. Planting may be done in fall or spring.

Plants at dozen rates will be mailed free; at 100 rates add twenty-five cents to pay postage.

Prices, unless otherwise stated, are: Twenty-five cents per dozen; fifty cents per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

EARL HATHAWAY—(Per.) A perfect blossom, a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman, combines many good qualities, both early, hardy and productive. The plants are perfect beauties with us, and we shall plant heavily of this variety. Originator describes it as being larger and finer in every way than Gandy; firm, of excellent quality, beautiful red color. Plant a good grower, dark leaf. Season of ripening with Michel's Early.

EXCELSIOR—(Per.) Early, large, firm, high colored and well shaped berry. It is immensely productive, and will take the place of Michel's Early wherever tried. It originated in the State of Arkansas. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored. Plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust.

LADY THOMPSON—(Per.) This variety has been grown world wide and in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soils. It is early, very large, and quite productive.

BISMARCK—(Per.) It is not as large as the Bubach, but resembles this variety in size and color, shape and flavor. Fruit is bright scarlet with no green tips; very firm for such a large berry. It makes lots of plants.

UNCLE JIM (P.)—Berry is very large and uniform in size, of a bright, beautiful red color, of high quality, and is a variety that is very productive. The plant is large and healthy, with abundant foliage, forming a row just right for fruiting. The berries are large, heart-shaped and very uniform—all are handsome and very attractive—an excellent shipper,

unsurpassed for canning and very productive. Season medium to late. It has a perfect blossom, with plenty of pollen.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC—Very productive; berries medium to large, bright scarlet, handsome appearance, and fine quality; ripens medium to early.

Thrives well on light soil, and is a fine family and market sort.

CUMBERLAND—One of the very best for home garden, and profitable for market in some sections. Plants large, vigorous and productive. The berries are very large, almost round, regular and uniform in size and shape, pale scarlet color and of fine quality. Mid-season.

BUBACH—Hundreds of varieties have come up since one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberry crop, you will find that Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties. This berry has been described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them, we would say the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes coxcombed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good attention. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown; a prolific grower, and only set enough plants to give good-sized berries. Imperfect bloomer.

AROMA (P.)—This is a very beautiful berry; late as Grady and much more productive; a splendid shipper, and, where a fancy berry is wanted this is one that fills the bill. It is large and even-sized and very showy, and is giving excellent satisfaction.

GARDEN ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deeply and well mixed together with well rotted manure or compost. Plant in rows two feet apart. In the rows the plants should not exceed a foot apart, and planted about four inches deep. Cover on approach of winter with manure and fork the beds over lightly early in spring. For field culture plant in rows four or five feet apart and plant one foot apart in rows. Earth up in spring if white shoots are desired.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The oldest standard and popular variety, a good producer; of large quick growth, and superb in quality. Price, fifty cents per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—A French variety introduced several years ago, is proving the finest and most profitable. Stalks mammoth size, bright attractive color, sweet and tender. It is an immense yielder, and very early; makes stalks strong enough for profitable cutting before any other variety. Fifty for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50.

PALMETTO—A very early variety; even, regular size, of excellent quality. Fifty cents per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

BAR'R'S MAMMOTH—A variety that comes highly praised. Said to be nearly double the size, and much more productive than Conover's Colossal. Price, fifty cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

HORSE RADISH.

This useful condiment is easily grown, and prefers a rich, moist loam. Plant in rows eighteen inches apart, putting the sets one foot apart, being careful to place the thin end down in the ground. Constant cultivation greatly improves the size and quality. Price, twenty-five cents per dozen; seventy-five cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Large roots for grating, five cents each; fifty cents per dozen.

RHUBARB, PIE PLANT.

A deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Popular, and the best for general use. Early, very large, productive, tender, and delicately flavored. Require less sugar than other sorts. Plants, ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

NUT TREES.

The planting of this kind of trees should be encouraged, most of them are rather slow to start from transplanting, but they soon recover and grow rapidly.

The chestnuts, especially, should be planted on very dry or rolling land, as they are easy to kill during summer, if planted where the water saturates the ground and becomes stagnant about the roots of them.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Makes a fine, lofty lawn tree, with spreading head, and produces large, thin shell, delicious nuts in large quantities. Three to four feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; two feet, twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

JAPAN WALNUT—A variety of great productiveness from Japan. Nuts produced in clusters, resembling butter-nuts in shape and quality; with smooth and thinner shell. Three to four feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

BUTTERNUTS—Producing a rather large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. Three to four feet, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen. Two feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT—A most valuable tree for its timber, a rapid grower, producing large round nuts of excellent quality, and may be grown profitably for market. Four to five feet, twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—A large native tree, producing nuts of fine flavor, and if planted on bluffy locations will be profitable for both fruit and timber. Large trees, six to eight feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; four to six feet, thirty cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

SPANISH CHESTNUT—Much larger but not so sweet as American chestnut. Fine when cooked and profitable for market. Three to four feet, thirty-five cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

HAZEL-NUTS—A well known American nut, fine quality; may be cultivated where it does best, or it may be found to do well on moist, waste land. Three to four feet, twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BUDDED PECANS.

These are the best varieties known, and can be relied upon to produce nuts true to name. They bear nuts sooner than seedling sorts, and do well planted in yards or near buildings, where land is rich. It is best to plant several varieties near each other, to aid pollination. They are very difficult to bud or graft, and hence are more costly than seedlings.

Price of budded sorts: Two to three feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

PRIDE OF THE COAST—One of the largest pecans under cultivation, about thirty-five nuts making a pound.

STUART—Very large, handsome, shell, very thin; kernel plump.

VAN DEMAN—Oblong in form, shell quite thin; fine commercial sort.

RUSSELL—Ovoid form, quality good; very prolific; about forty-five to a pound.

SEEDLING PECANS—These trees are grown from large thin-shell pecans, and will produce nuts of good quality, but do not begin to bear so

young, and are not apt to bear so large and fine quality fruits as the budded sorts. Two to three feet, thirty cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

MULBERRY TREES.

Five to seven feet, forty cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

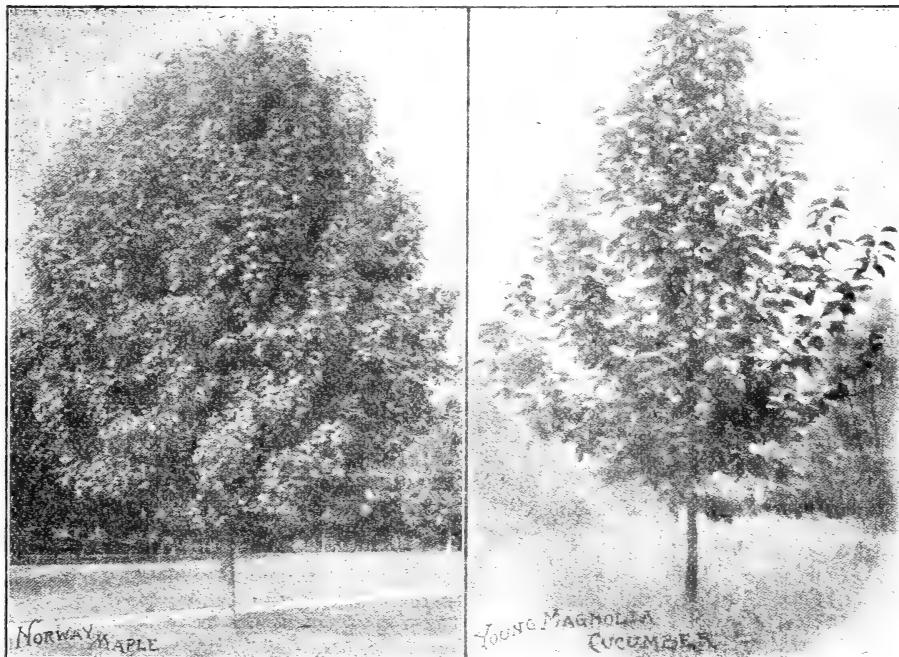
DOWNING, EVERBEARING, HICKS,

All of these are good fruiters and rapid growers.

WHITE MULBERRY—A native of China. Tree small and of slender, rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white. Five to seven feet. Thirty-five cents each.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We grow an excellent assortment and some varieties in large quantities. Can furnish car-loads if desired, on which special prices will be made.



SUGAR MAPLE—An excellent shade tree of upright, dense growth, foliage turning bright yellow, and sometimes scarlet in autumn. It does well in almost every soil, and will attain great size. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100. Ten to twelve feet, sixty cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; \$40.00 per 100.

NORWAY MAPLE—Large, very handsome tree, with round, spreading head. Leaves large, dense, very dark green in spring and summer, turning pale yellow after frost. One of the first to produce good shade in spring and the last to lose it in fall. The tree is a good grower, rather inclined to be crooked when young, but straightens as it attains size and age. We especially recommend this and Sugar Maple, which we offer at same price.

SILVER MAPLE—Large trees with widespreading branches; does best on rich, moist soil, but succeeds almost anywhere. Foliage turns clear yellow in fall. Eight to ten feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

ENGLISH CORK MAPLE—Of rather dwarfish habit, growing about half as tall as Sugar Maple, with rather dense, dull green foliage; tree is upright, and most of them show a decided corky substance encircling the twigs and limbs. Valuable where a large tree is not wanted; or as undergrowth, and on dry ground. Six to seven feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; seven to eight feet, sixty cents each; \$6.50 per dozen.

WIER'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE—This is a remarkably beautiful variety. Limbs of partly drooping habit, and leaves delicately divided. A rapid grower, and a most effective lawn tree. Eight to ten feet, sixty cents each.

SCARLET MAPLE—A native species, with red blossoms in early spring, before the leaves appear, and foliage with varied tints in the fall. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each; ten to twelve feet, sixty cents.

NEGUNDO, or ASH-LEAVED MAPLE—Large, rapid-growing tree of spreading habit, thriving best on moist and rich soils, but does well on any soil. Seven to eight feet, forty cents each. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents.

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE—A handsome tree, with purple leaves in early spring, the color changing in summer to dark green, fading in autumn to tones of red and brown; five to six feet; seventy-five cents each.

JAPAN MAPLES—Mostly dwarf habit, several kinds weeping and cut-leaved, with brightly colored foliage, red, purple, etc. These are indeed remarkable for beauty, and wherever planted give perfect satisfaction. Two to four feet, \$1.00 each.

EUROPEAN GREEN ASH—A rapid-growing, upright, spreading tree; dark green foliage, which it retains until frost. Grows nearly as fast as cottonwood. Transplants easily. We recommend it. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. Ten to twelve feet, sixty cents each; \$6.50 per dozen.

AMERICAN ASH—Nursery grown and well rooted. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each.

AMERICAN LINDEN—Stately tree, with large, cordate leaves, shining above, usually smooth, except for the tufts of hair in the axils of veins; variable in its habit, size of leaves and in the color of its bark. Six to seven feet, forty cents each. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

EUROPEAN LINDEN—A fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens; fifty cents.

CORK ELM—Native elm, with cork growing on outer bark, which is said to prevent the elm borer from injuring it; otherwise it is similar to common Elm. Trees of this sort we transplanted last spring, and should all grow. Ten to twelve feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

AMERICAN ELM—A fine shade tree that grows slowly when young, but attains great size and age. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each. Ten to twelve feet, sixty cents each.

TULIP POPLAR—One of the grandest of our native trees; tall, pyramidal; seedlings from forest are extremely hard to transplant. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each. Ten to twelve feet, sixty cents each.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves. Eight to ten feet, forty cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. Ten to fourteen feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents.

AMERICAN BEECH—Fine, native tree; smooth, light gray bark; handsome foliage, very dense, close growth. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each.

WATER BEECH—A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. Makes a very ornamental tree. Five to seven feet, forty cents each.

EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect while young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes. Six to eight feet, forty cents each.

SWEET, BLACK, or CHERRY BIRCH—A native tree, rather large, with fine grained, valuable wood; dark brown bark on the trunk and bronze-reddish twigs, very aromatic; leaves somewhat heart-shaped. Six to eight feet, fifty cents each.

PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH—Leaves dark purple, contrasting strongly with the beautiful white bark. Six to eight feet, fifty cents each.

PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH—An American species; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome. Six to eight feet, fifty cents each.

AMERICAN HACKBERRY—A rare native tree, with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally, and thick, rough bark. Leaves about the size and shape of those of apple, but more pointed, and a bright, shiny green. Six to eight feet, forty cents each.

AMERICAN JUDAS TREE—A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with pink blossoms in the spring, before the leaves appear. Seven to nine feet, sixty cents each.

JAPAN JUDAS TREE—A small tree, rounded form, foliage deep shining green, and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of American, and of a rich reddish purple color; a valuable choice small tree. Three to four feet, forty cents each.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—A fine native tree, of secondary size, rapid, upright growth, with rough bark, stiff blunt shoots, and feathery foliage of a bluish green color. Three to four feet, thirty-five cents each.

EUROPEAN LARCH—A native of the Alps of the south of Europe. An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; small branches drooping. Three to four feet, forty cents each.

LARCH LEPTOLEPSIS—A slender growing tree, with reddish-brown shoots; leaves turn to a golden color in autumn. Four to six feet, fifty cents each.

MAGNOLIA YULAN—A very showy tree, literally covered with flowers in early spring; Chinese variety; flowers sweet scented, pure white. A grand lawn or garden tree; four to six feet, \$1.25 each.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA—In cultivation, usually a large shrub, with erect branches; Chinese variety. Flowers large and cup-shaped, purple outside, nearly white within. One of the latest to bloom. Four to six feet, \$1.25 each.

MAGNOLIA—SOULANGE'S—A small tree of garden origin; leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen; very hardy and showy. Three to four feet, \$1.50 each.

MAGNOLIA CUCUMBER—Tall, pyramidal tree, with close, compact, and rounded head; grows to sixty feet or over. Leaves broad and oblong, six to nine inches; has yellow flowers in May, and seed comes somewhat like Magnolia Grandiflora. A good sort. Five to seven feet, fifty cents.

MAGNOLIA UMBRELLA—Tree with spreading branches, forming an open head, leaves tapering towards the base, twelve to twenty-four inches long. Produces rose-colored flowers in May. A very attractive tree. Five to seven feet, fifty cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

CATALPA, SPECIOSA—One of the most rapid growers. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful. Five to six feet, twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HORSE CHESTNUT AND BUCKEYE—Slow growing when young, but forms a large and beautiful tree. In spring has yellow flowers. Five to six feet, fifty cents each. Three to four feet, twenty-five cents each.

WILLOW OAK—A native tree, with small, narrow leaves and thick limbs, which are not easily broken by storms. Six to eight feet, fifty cents each. Eight to ten feet, sixty cents each.

SYCAMORE—A well-known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, short lobes sharp-pointed. Eight to ten feet, fifty cents each.

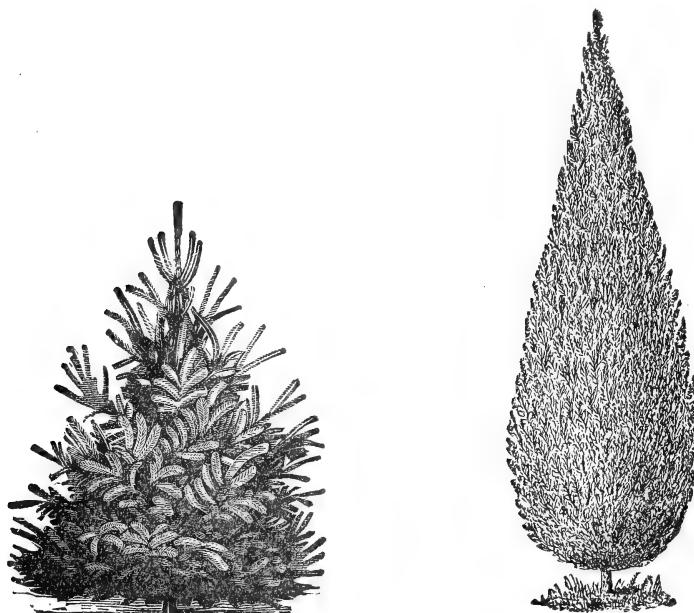
TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE—A distinct form of the China tree, with a dense, spreading, umbrella-like head. Very formal and symmetrical in outline, and of rapid growth. Highly prized as a shade tree. Four to six feet, sixty cents each.

IRONWOOD—A slender tree with long branches, drooping at the tips, and forming a round-topped crown. Leaves oval, bright green, turning yellow in the autumn. Fruiting clusters resembling hops. An interesting tree. Five to seven feet, forty cents each.

HOP TREE, or WAFER ASH—A small, round-headed tree, with short spreading, or erect branches. Leaves compound, the three ovate or oblong leaflets, dark green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers in spring, greenish white. Five to seven feet, fifty cents each.

GOLDEN HOP TREE—Same as above, in all except foliage, which is golden yellow throughout the summer. Three to four feet, fifty cents each.

EVERGREENS.



AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE—A beautiful native tree, especially valuable for screens and hedges. One to two feet, twenty-five cents; two to four feet, fifty cents.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE—Foliage of golden yellow, taking the various shades of golden during the year. One of the best for specimens where large trees are not wanted. One to two feet, seventy-five cents; two to three feet, \$1.00 each.

COMPACTA ARBOR-VITAE—Of dwarf compact habit, and deep green foliage; imparts a fragrant odor when the hand is brought in contact with the leaves. Two to three feet, fifty cents each.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE—A compact and narrow pyramidal tree. Branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive. Two to three feet, seventy-five cents each.

ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE. One of the tallest and hardiest varieties, of pyramidal outline. Two to three feet, fifty cents; three to four feet, seventy-five cents.

THUYA GIGANTEA, or **WESTERN ARBOR-VITAE**—A tall and stately tree, with short, often pendulous branches, of narrow pyramidal outline. Foliage fragrant, bright glossy green, with silver spots beneath. Worthy of extensive cultivation. One to two feet, forty cents; two to two and a half feet, sixty cents.

SIBERIAN ARBOR-VITAE—A small pyramidal tree of dense habit. Foliage very dark green, with a brownish tint, bluish green below. Branches short and rigid. Distinct and of extreme hardiness. One to two feet, forty cents.

ORIENTAL ARBOR-VITAE—A low, bushy tree, of columnar, or pyramidal habit. Foliage bright green in summer, assuming tones of bronze and brown in winter. Three to four feet, fifty cents each.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS—**TREE BOX**—A large shrub of compact habit, with deep green foliage. One to two feet, 40 cents each.

BUXUS BALEARICA—Shrub will attain height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves elliptical or oblong. A handsome evergreen. Two to three feet, 50 cents each.

ARBORESCENS BOX TREE—A small, intricately branched tree of great beauty. Splendid colonial results are possible by the free use of this evergreen. One to two feet, fifty cents each.

HANDSWORTH BOX—An upright, vigorous variety, with oval leaves, deep green foliage, very hardy and ornamental, most promising we have yet tested. One to two feet, fifty cents; two to three feet, seventy-five cents each.

ROTUNDIFOLIA GLAUCA BOX—Large leaves of darkish green, symmetrical. Two to three feet. Fifty cents each.

PYRAMIDAL VARIEGATED BOX—Leaves with margin of gold, young shoots more decidedly golden; pyramidal habit. Two to three feet, sixty cents each.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATED BOX—Entire foliage more golden than green, while plants are young. Of dwarf habit. One to one and a half feet, fifty cents each.

JAPAN GOLDEN BOX—New growth is golden, older leaves are green, blotched with golden. One to one and a half feet, fifty cents each.

DWARF BOX EDGING—Makes a beautiful low-growing compact hedge; bears pruning well. Plants six to eight inches, fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

FOLIIS AUREA BOX—A beautiful dwarf variety, with golden foliage. Plants six to twelve inches, forty cents each.

CYPRESS, LAWSON'S—Which has elegant drooping branches, very slender and feathery; leaves dark glossy green; one of the finest cypress. Two feet; forty cents each. Three to four feet, seventy-five cents each.

CYPRESS PYRAMIDAL—Of pyramidal habit with light glossy green foliage, sometimes with bluish shade; very desirable. Two feet, forty cents each; three to four feet, seventy-five cents each.

CEDAR ATLANTICA—A large and stately tree, and the hardiest of the true cedars. Of pyramidal, but loosely formal outline. Foliage silvery green. A rapid-growing tree, with wide range of adaptability. One to two feet, fifty cents.

CEDAR DEODORA—A majestic tree of pyramidal outline, from the Himalaya Mountains. Leaves in tufts or fascicles, bluish green. A magnificent lawn tree. One to two feet, fifty cents each.

CEDAR OF LEBANON—This venerable tree is interesting because of its association with sacred writing of antiquity; its great size and beauty commend it. Foliage dark green and lustrous, sometimes bluish. One

to two feet, fifty cents; two to two and a half feet, seventy-five cents each.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS ARGENTEIS—A handsome evergreen shrub of Dense, upright habit; leaves dark, lustrous green, edged and marked white; fifty cents each.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS AUREIS—Leaves beautifully variegated with golden yellow; valuable for jardinieres; one foot, forty cents each.

EUONYMUS MICROPHYLLUS VERIDIS—Leaves large, bright green, variegated with yellow and green in the middle. Plants one to two feet, fifty cents each.

EUONYMUS PULCHELLUS—Plant of dwarf habit, very compact; leaves small, dark green. One foot, 40 cents each.

EUONYMUS RADICANS ARGENTEIS VARIEGATA—A procumbent of often trailing or rooting or climbing branches, sometimes to twenty feet high. Leaves are marked white along the veins. Fifty cents each.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA—Upright evergreen shrub to eight feet, with slightly quadriangular, or striped branches; leaves are glossy green the whole year; large specimens, three to four feet, fifty cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

EUONYMUS MEDIOPICTA—Leaves with a yellow blotch in the middle. Very handsome shrub. One to two feet, fifty cents each.

EUONYMUS ELEGANTISSIMA AUREA—Dwarf variety, with beautiful golden foliage. One to two feet, fifty cents each.

VARIEGATED VARIETIES OF EUONYMUS—Marginata alba, Versicolor, Duc de Anjou, Pseudo Gualkier, Macrophyllus veridis, all of these are nice plants. One to two feet, thirty-five cents each; two to three feet, fifty cents each.

BALSAM FIR—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly, and is very hardy. One to one and a half feet, forty cents each.

SILVER FIR—Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree. One to two feet, forty cents.

IRISH JUNIPER—Erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green and very compact, making a splendid column, sometimes fifteen to twenty feet high; much used in cemeteries. Two feet, fifty cents each.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM—A very attractive shrub in spring, with its orange yellow flowers, and in fall with its red, dark blue, or nearly black fruit. Hardy north in sheltered positions. Two to three feet, forty cents each.

MAHONIA FASICULARIS—Similar in habit to that above. Two to three feet, forty cents.

MAHONIA JAPONICA—Leaves large, compound, with nine to thirteen spiny-toothed leaflets, bright shining green. Flowers yellow, in long racemes, opening in early spring. Fruit bluish black, with a bloom. Native of China and Japan. One to one and a half feet, fifty cents each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA GALISSONIENSIS—The hardest form of the Southern Magnolia; one likely to be the most satisfactory in the North. Three to five feet, \$1.50 each.

MAGNOLIA (Grandiflora)—One of our handsomest ornamental flowering trees; dark, thick, green foliage, with large, white fragrant flowers in spring and summer. Our trees have been transplanted several times, and have plenty of roots. Better success will be attained by removing most of the foliage when transplanting. One and a half to two feet, thirty-five cents each; two to three feet, fifty cents each; three to four feet, seventy-five cents each; four to five feet, \$1.00 each.

WHITE PINE—The most ornamental of our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. One and a half to two feet. Twenty-five cents each.

DWARF MUGHO PINE—An upright, small pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps; its general form is that of a pine bush. One to two feet, 25 cents each.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—A beautiful variety, with fern-like branches, green on top and silvered underneath. One to two feet, thirty cents; two to three feet, fifty cents each.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA—Beautiful golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year; one to one and a half feet, seventy-five cents each.

RETINISPORA SQUAROSA VEITCHI—A beautiful, plume-like foliage, very ornamental. One to one and a half feet, seventy-five cents each.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—Large conical form; branches strong; leaves light green above and glaucous below. Two feet, forty cents each.

HEMLOCK, or WEEPING SPRUCE—A remarkable graceful and beautiful native tree, with pendulous branches and delicate dark foliage; very suitable for lawn or cemetery. One and one-half to two feet; twenty-five cents each; two to three feet, fifty cents each. three to four feet, seventy-five cents each; four to six feet, \$1.00.

PUNGENS SPRUCE, or COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the spruces; in form and in habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue, or sage color. One to one and a half feet, forty cents each.

NORWAY SPRUCE—An elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit. As it gets age, it has fine, graceful, pendulous branches, and is picturesque and beautiful. Two to three feet, fifty cents each; one and a half to two feet, twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$12.50 per 100.

WHITE SPRUCE—This is the most aromatic of the spruces, very similar in habit to a Norway spruce; one and a half to two feet; fifty cents each.

ENGLISH YEW—A very distinct and striking variety; makes fine, thickly-branched bush, or small tree; quite ornamental; two feet, seventy-five cents each.

JASMINE—Italian Yellow Jasmine. A diffuse shrub in open ground in the South, reaching twenty feet, requiring support; flowers bright yellow, in open cluster. Leaves are thick and evergreen. A late bloomer. Two to three feet, fifty cents each.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

The judicious planting of shrubs adds greatly to the beauty and value of property, and contributes a wealth of pleasure and interest to the home.

We will supply ten shrubs in ten varieties, standard size, our selection, for \$2.00; or 100 shrubs in twenty-five varieties, standard size, our selection, for \$15.00.

ALTHAEA, or ROSE OF SHARON.

A handsome, hardy shrub, large flowers, extensively cultivated in American gardens. Thrives in any fertile soil. Flowers appear in great profusion in late summer, at a time when few other shrubs are in bloom.

We are growing Althaeas extensively, and offer strong plants, three to four feet, at twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100. Plants two to three feet, at fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

ALTHAEA ARDEN—Double-quilled, violet flowers.

- A. **AMPLISSIMA**—Double pink.
- A. **BOULE DE FEU**—Beautiful violet red; double.
- A. **BICOLOR**—Double white, with red splotches.
- A. **ELEGANTISSIMA**—Double white and pink, with center red.
- A. **FASTOSA**—Double white, tinged with pink and red.
- A. **GRANDIFLORA ALBA**—Double white, red center.
- A. **GRANDIFLORA (Superba)**—Large double white, blotched with pink to red.

- A. JEAN DE ARC—Pure white, double.
- A. LEOPOLDII—Flesh, shaded rose; large, very double.
- A. LA REINE—Double white, tinged with pink.
- A. POMPONE ROUGE—Rouble red.
- A. PULCHERRIMA—Large double white; very fine.
- A. TOTUS ALBA—Pure white, single flowers.

AMORPHA.

Hardy, free flowering shrubs, with feathery foliage, thriving in sunny situations, in well drained soils. Thirty-five cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

AMORPHA CANESCENS—Lead plant. A low, dense shrub of silvery aspect. Flowers light blue, in dense clustered racemes. Splendid for rock gardens.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA—False indigo. A branching shrub, usually six to ten feet tall, natural habita in the Southern States. Flowers violet-purple, disposed in clustered racemes, 3 to 6 inches long.

BARBERRY.

Plants 1½ to 2 feet; twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ELEGANTISSIMA—More upright than Thumburgi; foliage light green.

THUMBURGI—A graceful shrub of low, dense habit. Leaves bright green, assuming, in autumn, dazzling tone of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion, and persisting throughout the winter.

BUDDLEIA.

These interesting free flowering shrubs require light, porous soils and sunny exposures for their best development. The handsome flowers are produced throughout the summer season. Thirty-five cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

- B. LINDLEYANA—Chinese Buddleia. A shrub with very dark green leaves. Flowers violet-purple, in dense, arching racemes, four to eight inches long.
- B. VARIABILIS—Sweet-scented Buddleia. Newly introduced, very handsome species, with showy and fragrant flowers. Very ornamental and desirable.

CEANOOTHUS. THE NEW JERSEY TEA.

Attractive, free flowering shrubs, admirably adapted for planting in rockeries or shrub gardens. They thrive in almost any well drained soil. Thirty-five cents each.

- C. AMERICANUS—New Jersey Tea. A low, spreading shrub, usually about two feet tall. Grows naturally from Canada to Texas. Leaves bright green, very strong nerved. Flowers white, in dense clustered panicles, blossoming in midsummer. Very hardy.

CARYOPTERIS. THE BLUE SPIRAEA.

A very floriferous shrub, with lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn. Not quite hardy in the colder sections. It requires a well-drained soil and sunny situation. Twenty-five cents each.

- C. MASTACANTHUS—Blue Spiraea, or Chinese Beardwort. A compact shrub, usually three to four feet high. Leaves coarsely toothed, grayish green; two to three feet high. Flowers showy, very profuse. One of the best new introductions.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each.

A very beautiful class of shrubs. It is a strong grower, reaching a height of from 10 to 20 feet. A continuous bloomer during the entire summer. Flowers are very pretty having curiously crimped petals.

PINK—Pink is the normal color of Crape Myrtle.

PURPLE—A grand sort producing immense quantities of blooms of a rich purple color.

WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE—Pure white flowers; profuse bloomers. Plants 2 to 3 feet. Fifty cents each.

CALYCANTHUS.

A deciduous ornamental shrub of aromatic fragrance, with large handsome foliage. Plants 2 to 3 feet, thirty-five cents each.

C. FLORIDUS—Leaves dark green above, pale or grayish-green beneath. Flowers dark, reddish brown, fragrant.

C. OCCIDENTALIS—Flowers light brown, slightly fragrant.

C. PRAECOX—Flowers very fragrant, 1 to 1 1-2 inches across.

C. PRAECOX GRANDIFLORA—Large flowered, very fragrant.

CEPHALANTHUS. THE BUTTON BUSH.

A hardy, vigorous shrub, with large, glossy foliage and attractive flowers. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil. Very valuable for waterside planting, especially when fully exposed to the sun. Plants 1 to 1 1-2 feet, thirty-five cents.

C. OCCIDENTALIS—Button Bush. Usually 4 to 6 feet tall. Flowers in dense, round heads, creamy white, fragrant, appearing in midsummer. Grows naturally from Canada to Texas.

DEUTZIA.

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers. They are extremely floriferous and ornamental, and make possible many striking effects in garden or border plantations. Of easy culture, thriving in almost any well-drained soil; 3 to 5 feet; thirty cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

D. SCABRA—Tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high, with dull green scabrous leaves; flowers in upright racemes; pure white, profuse and showy; single.

D. WATERERII—A handsome, free flowering shrub of garden origin; flowers white, very double.

D. CRENATA—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. Very desirable and valuable.

D. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Very large, double white flower, with back of petal fringed with pink. Early and very profuse bloomer.

D. GRACILIS—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter, blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April. Plants 1 to 2 feet, thirty cents each.

EUONYMOUS. THE STRAWBERRY OR BURNING BUSH.

Hardy shrubs, with showy fruits, noted for intense coloring of autumnal foliage. Well adapted for specimen plants or for massing in the shrub borders; 2 to 3 feet; twenty-five cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

E. AMERICANUS—Strawberry Bush. An erect shrub with slender, green branches; 5 to 8 feet tall; fruit warty, rose color, with scarlet seed-coats; showy.

E. EUROPÆUS—European Spindle-tree. A large, erect shrub or low tree; usually 10 to 15 feet tall; flowers yellowish, in nodding clusters; fruit rose-pink.

ELAEAGNUS. THE DECIDUOUS OLEASTERS.

Hardy shrubs with handsome foliage and showy fruits. The young branches and leaves are covered with silvery or brownish scales, which impart a singular lustre and aspect. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil, preferring sunny situations.

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA (E. hortensis). Russian Olive. A large shrub with silvery, often spiny branches. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves light green above, silvery white beneath, lanceolate, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside, fragrant. Berries yellow, coated with silvery scales. Plants thirty-five cents each.

E. ARGENTEA—Silver Berry. A large shrub with spreading branches, the younger twigs of which are clothed with silvery scales. Grows naturally from Canada to Minnesota and Utah. Leaves ovate, silvery on both sides, about 2 inches long. Flowers yellowish within, silvery without, fragrant, very profuse. Berries silvery. Plants forty cents each.

E. LONGIPES—The “Goumi” of Japan. A large shrub with reddish brown scaly branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, dark green above, with scattered brown scales beneath. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant, more or less covered with brownish scales without. Fruit red, drooping on long, slender stalks, ripening in summer. The acid and slightly astringent fruit is often used in making delicious jellies and jams. Plants thirty cents each.

EXOCHORDA—THE PEARL BUSH.

A hardy free-flowering shrub with a wealth of showy blossoms in early spring. Unquestionably one of the floral gems. Thrives best in a moist, fertile soil.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA—Pearl Bush. A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves bright green, pale or whitened beneath, fading with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white, produced in numerous terminal racemes. Very showy. Plants 2 to 3 feet, forty cents each.

FRINGE.

PURPLE—A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long, feathery flower stalk, which gives the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. Five to six feet, fifty cents.

WHITE—A very showy shrub, with large glossy foliage and delicate fringe-like flowers. Three to four feet, fifty cents.

FORSYTHIA. THE GOLDEN BELL.

Few, if any, of the spring flowering, hardy shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. Both grace and beauty are combined in all the attributes and give them rank for any station in the shrub plantation. They thrive in almost any fertile soil. Plants 2 to 3 feet, twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

F. FORTUNEI—Fortune's Golden Bell. Vigorous grower, branches arching, bearing dark, lustrous green leaves; flowers golden yellow.

F. INTERMEDIA—Hybrid Golden Bell. Tall shrub, with slender, arching branches; flowers golden yellow, borne in great profusion.

F. SUSPENSA—Drooping Golden Bell. Graceful shrub, with long and slender drooping branches. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation.

F. SIEBOLDI—Low shrub, with slender, pendulous or trailing branches.

GROUNDSEL SHRUB.

A large shrub of the spreading, bushy habit; foliage dark green and lustrous, remaining on the branches quite late in the season. The fruiting heads are very showy, consisting of clusters of cottony white down. It is the only hardy member of the thistle family of shrub-like aspect. Plants twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HIPPOHAE. THE SEA BUCKTHORN.

A hardy shrub with gray or silver foliage. It thrives in sandy or loamy soils. The most effective results are secured by planting in groups or masses. Plants thirty cents each.

H. RHAMNOIDES—Sea Buckthorn. A large shrub, with spine-tipped branches; flowers yellowish, produced in short clusters in spring. Berries, orange.

HYDRANGEA.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

Grand, free-flowering shrubs, with large clusters or panicles of showy flowers. They are admirably adapted for border planting, either as specimen plants or in masses. A moist, fertile soil, with full or partial exposure to the sun, is best adapted to their requirements.

AMERICAN EVERBLOOMING HYDRANGEA—“Hills of Snow” or “Grandiflora Alba.” This is believed to be the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub introduced during the last twenty years. The old and well-known Hydrangea Pan. Grandiflora, which has been one of the most popular flowering shrubs, blooms only during August, while the new sort blooms continually from June until frost, if the plant is kept in growing con-

dition, as the blooms come only on new growth. We can offer plants of the above 15 inches and up at 50 cents each.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—This superb shrub, introduced from Japan, makes a striking and elegant effect on lawns, beginning to bloom at one and two feet, and growing eventually to a height of six or eight feet. Flowers pure white, changing to pink, and are born in pyramidal trusses a foot long and nearly as much in diameter. Plants 2 feet, twenty-five cents; 4 feet, fifty cents.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—(Tree Form). We have in stock quite a number of plants trimmed to tree form. Plants 4 to 6 feet, seventy-five cents each.

TENDER HYDRANGEAS.

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA—Heavy dark green foliage, making immense trusses of rose-tinted flowers in July. Plants thirty-five cents each.

HYDRANGEA THOMAS HOGG—One of the best semi-hardy sorts. The flowers are pure white, in massive heads, appearing from July to September. Plants thirty-five cents each.

HYDRANGEA RAMULIS PICTIS—Branches dark purple; flowers pink or blue. Plants thirty-five cents each.

HYDRANGEA JAPONICA ROSEA. Flowers with large pink rays. Plants thirty-five cents each.

HYPERICUM. THE ST. JOHN'S WORTS.

Very ornamental, free-flowering shrubs, with yellow flowers, blooming in summer. They thrive in almost any well-drain soil. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

H. CALCINUM—Aaron's Beard. A low shrub, usually less than a foot high, spreading by root stocks and completely covering the soil. Leaves dark green and leathery, evergreen in the South, but browned in North by severe freezing. Flowers large and showy, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Thrives best in partial shade.

H. MOSERIANUM—Gold Flower. A small shrub of 1 to 2 feet, of garden origin; dark green leaves, persisting until late frost; flowers golden yellow; 2 inches across.

H. PATULUM—Almost evergreen, spreading undershrub.

JASMINUM. THE JASMINES.

Graceful shrubs, with numerous arching branches and showy flowers. They thrive best in moist, loamy soils. In sections where the climate is too severe, they are often treated as house plants. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

J. NUDIFLORUM—Naked Flowered Jasmine. A graceful shrub, with quadrangular drooping branches. Flowers bright yellow, opening very early in the spring or warm days in the winter. Hardy as far north as Washington.

J. OFFICINALE—True Jasmine. Graceful shrub, with numerous long branches; flowers white with delicious fragrance. Not so hardy as the above.

LONICERA. THE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA—Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. A large shrub, with numerous spreading branches; leaves broad, ovate; bright green; persistent until mid-winter; flowers creamy white or light yellow, expanding with the first breath of spring; height 6 to 8 feet. A grand shrub. Plants 2 to 3 feet, thirty-five cents each.

L. STANDISHI—Standish's Bush Honeysuckle. A half-evergreen shrub, 5

to 7 feet tall, resembling *Lonicera fragrantissima*. Native of China. Flowers blush white or cream-colored, very fragrant, opening in late winter and early spring. Thirty-five cents each.

LILACS.

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs, with snowy, fragrant flowers in spring and early summer. They are among the most popular and most beautiful flowering plants. Thirty-five cents each.

L. MARLY RUBRA—Single flowered, lilac red.

VULGARIS ALBA—(Common White Lilac). Produces large panicles of fragrant white flowers.

VULGARIS—(Purple Lilac). A large strong growing upright shrub bearing clusters of richly fragrant bluish purple flowers early in spring.

DOUBLE VIOLET—A vigorous growing sort, with handsome violet flowers.

L. CASSIMER PERRIER—Double flowering; large graceful panicles, white.

L. MME. LEMOINE—Double flowering; white.

L. MARIE LEGRAY—Single flowered; one of the very best; white.

L. CHARLES X.—Single flowered; dark lilac red.

MOCK ORANGE, OR PHILADELPHUS.

Hardy, free-flowering shrub, with snowy, most fragrant flowers, which appear in late spring or early summer. Thirty-five cents each.

P. CORONARIUS—Common Mock Orange. A hardy shrub, with upright, often arching branches, attaining to a height of 8 or 10 feet; flowers creamy white, fragrant.

P. GRANDIFLORUS—A large flowering mock orange. Tall shrub, with spreading, often arching branches, clothed with brown exfoliating bark; flowers very large, pure white, very showy; forty cents each.

P. LEMOINEI—Very showy and floriferous shrub of garden origin; flowers white, with short racemes, very fragrant; forty cents each.

P. PRIMULA-EFLORUS—Flowers almost double; pure white.

P. ZEHYERI—Zeyher's Mock Orange. A profuse flowering shrub with spreading, often arching branches, of garden origin. Leaves bright green, ovate in outline, somewhat downy beneath. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion, fully an inch and a half across. A very showy species.

P. BOULE D'ARGENT—Flowers double, pure white, of remarkable substance and durability.

SPIREAS.

A large group of showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable value in general. They are graceful compact bushes, many of them of great hardiness. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

S. ARIA-EFOLIA—White Beam Leaved Spirea. Habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish-white blossoms in July.

S. CALLOSA ALBA—Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form; keeps in bloom all summer.

BETHLEHEMENSIS—Upright branching shrub 2 to 5 feet; flowers white, sometimes lightly blushed with pink.

CALIFORNICA—Tall with plume like spikes; flowers deep rose color.

AUREA—(Golden). Flowers fine white; foliage beautiful golden color.

CALLOSA SUPERBA—Of dwarf habit; greenish white flowers in August.

S. ROTUNDIFOLIA ALBA—Leaves roundish; flowers white. A distinct variety.

S. SEMPERFLORENS—Habit dwarf; red flowers in corymbs. A continuous bloomer.

S. BUMALDA—A very handsome species from Japan; habit dwarf, but vig-

orous; foliage narrow; flowers rose colored, appearing in great profusion in midsummer and autumn.

S. *MULTIFLORA*—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear pink. The best, very early flowering spiraea.

S. *ANTHONY WATERER*—The finest of the dwarf spireas; produces large clusters of beautiful crimson blooms through summer and autumn.

S. *NOBLEANA*—Shrub four feet high; flowers light pink, in dense pyramids.

S. *PRUNFOLIA*—Very beautiful; flowers are like white daisies. Bloom in May.

S. *VAN HOUTTI*—Finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in early June the plant is covered with a large mass of white flowers. Hardy.

SNOWBALL.

S. *LANTANA*—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves, and large cluster of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains foliage very late. Plants thirty-five cents each.

S. *STERILIS*—Common Snowball. Attains a height of ten to twelve feet. Blooms in the latter part of May. Twenty-five cents each, two to three feet plants.

VIBURNUM OPULUS, HIGH, OR BUSH CRANBERRY—Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries, esteemed by many hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; resembles the Snowball in wood and foliage. Plants two to three feet, forty cents each.

JAPAN SNOWBALL—This Japanese variety of the old-fashioned snowball is one of the most valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact shrub six to eight feet high; blooms in June and for a long time is a solid mass of white, the plants being completely covered from the ground to the top of the branches with large balls of flowers, white as snow. The foliage in early spring is an olive green, turning to a very dark green later in the season. Plants fifty cents.

TAMARIX.

Four to five feet, twenty-five cents each.

Very beautiful shrubs with small leaves somewhat like those of the Juniper and delicate small flowers in spikes. Valuable in sand or soil where most shrubs will not do well.

AFRICANA—Handsome feathery foliage; upright growth; small pink flowers on long spikes.

GASPICA—A very valuable species.

JAPONICA—Shrub attaining fifteen feet with slender spreading branches having pink flowers.

ODESSANA—Shrub four to six feet high with upright slender branches having pink flowers.

PLUMOSA—Small tree with slender branches reaching fifteen feet. Pink flowers.

TETRANDRA PURPUREA—Shrub fifteen feet high with reddish brown bark and slender spreading branches having short stem; pink flowers.

VITEX. THE CHASTE TREE.

An extremely showy shrub or small tree with wide-spreading branches. It thrives best in a well-drained, loamy soil, and is hardy as far north as Kentucky and Pennsylvania, or with protection from cold winds it may be grown in colder localities.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—Chaste Tree. Leaves compound, consisting of five to seven narrow leaflets, dark green above, grayish downy beneath, with a strong aromatic odor when bruised. Flowers lilacs or violet-purple, disposed in dense terminal racemes during late summer. Native of Europe and Asia.

WEDELIAS.

Three to four feet, thirty-five cents each.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for border, or for grouping, and as specimen plants for the lawn.

EVE RATHKE—Flowers of dark carmine red; distinct and fine; one of the choicest Hybrid.

ISOLINE—Shrub attains six feet; flowers white or slightly pink on outside with yellowish spot in throat.

MME. BILLARD—Adapted to lawns or gardens.

MME. DAUVESSE—A very choice Hybrid.

ROSEA—A beautiful shrub with rose colored flowers in May or June.

WITCH HAZEL.

The Witch Hazel is a shrub with singular bright flowers in late autumn, often after the leaves have been killed by the frost. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil, either in full sun or partial shade. Plants thirty-five cents each.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING VINES.

The wonderful grace and beauty of well-placed vines add untold value and charm to the home and garden.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI; JAPANESE OR BOSTON IVY—A graceful vine closely clinging to walls by means of disc-bearing tendrils. Leaves three-lobed, or often with three distinct leaflets, glossy green, coloring brilliantly in autumn. Berries blue, profusely borne in compound clusters. Plants twenty-five cents each.

AMPELOPSIS QUINGUEFOLIA—Virginia Creeper. A high climbing vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees; leaves compound, consisting of five bright green, toothed leaflets, fading in autumn to tones of red and scarlet. Thirty cents each.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANNI—Shorter jointed than Virginia Creeper. A good climber, growing six to ten feet in a season. Plants fifty cents each.

CLEMATIS.

As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences for pillars along garden walks, for training on walks or arbor, in masses on rock work, or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong growing blooming plants.

PANICUTATA—Native of Japan. Panicles of small pure white fragrant flowers in profusion. Price twenty-five cents each.

JACKMANNI—Large, intense violet purple, free in growth and abundant and successive bloomer. Price fifty cents each.

C. HENRYI—Very large, fine form; free grower and bloomer; creamy white. Price fifty cents each.

MAD. ED. ANDRE—The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very few in bloom. Color, a distant crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties. Price fifty cents each.

Honeysuckle. Unless otherwise noted, fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per doz. **TRUMPET, or CORAL HONEYSUCKLE**—A high climbing vine with stems ten to fifteen feet long. Leaves oval or oblong, green or bluish green above, glaucous beneath, the uppermost leaves united at their bases. Flowers scarlet, about two inches long, profuse, very showy. Plants twenty-five cents each.

CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE—Well known; holds its foliage nearly all winter. Twenty-five cents.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—Strong, vigorous, almost evergreen, white flowers turning to yellow.

MONTHLY OR DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE—Blooms all summer; reddish yellow; very fragrant.

GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE—Yellow and green mingled and striped.

HEDERA HELIX—English Ivy. A grand high-climbing vine, with dark green, usually three to five-lobed, leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. Plants fifty cents each.

HEDERA AUREO-VARIEGATA—This ivy has variegated leaves, otherwise it resembles English Ivy, but not so vigorous a grower; leaves variously blotched and bordered with golden yellow. Forty cents each.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—A graceful, clinging vine, with leaves variegated with silver white. A very attractive vine. Thirty-five cents each.

TRUMPET VINE—A high climbing, vigorous vine, with stout, spreading branches; flowers in large terminal clusters; orange red within, scarlet without. Twenty-five cents each.

WISTERIA.

Twenty-five cents each; extra strong, fifty cents each.

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the best of all, with handsome racemes of light purplish single flower, produced in immense quantities.

CHINESE WHITE—A beautiful white flowering sort, a graceful climber.

WISTERIA MAGNIFICA—Flowers in dense drooping racemes of the same size as the Chinese, and of a pale lilac color; vigorous and perfectly hardy.

FIELD-GROWN ROSES.

The roses listed here are well worth a trial, indeed most of them have come to stay, having such decided merits as to guarantee them a place among the very best of roses.

We are offering fine field-grown roses at twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

BABY RAMBLER—Crimson-red; flowers borne in great profusion, in broad clusters throughout the season. Forms a compact bush about two feet high.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Ivory-white, shading towards the center to silvery rose; flowers freely produced in clusters throughout the season. A grand free-flowering variety.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Brilliant crimson; a superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

CLIO—Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous, handsome foliage.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown; of fine, free growth; a universal favorite.

FISHER HOLMES—H. One of the choicest of Perpetual Roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine-crimson.

MADAME CHARLES WOOD—The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; a constant and profuse bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage; a free bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON—This magnificent rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full; of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant; borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season.

LA REINE—H. Brilliant glossy rose, very large; cupped and beautiful; a very hardy, useful rose.

MOSS ROSES.

WHITE BATH—White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white moss rose.

LUXEMBURG—Bright crimson; large and beautiful, fully mossed.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES.

BRIDESMAID—Clear, shining pink; buds of exquisite shape; stems long and stiff; a profuse bloomer. One of the very best pink roses for out of doors and equally good for forcing.

DEVONIENSIS (Magnolia Rose)—Creamy-white with yellowish center and a rosy tinge on reverse of large round petals which recurve at maturity, forming large and magnificent star shaped blooms; abundant and fragrant.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT—Exceptionally healthy, vigorous and productive large, full, beautiful in bud and bloom, highly fragrant, soft, light rose, with a heavy shading of amber-salmon.

ETOILE DE LYON (Star of Lyon)—Deep, golden-yellow, a healthy, vigorous grower, blooming freely early and late; full, deep and rich flowers, very sweet; extremely hardy, both as to heat and cold. One of the best bush roses in existence.

HELEN GOULD (Baldwin)—An incessant grower and bloomer, hardy everywhere. Long, beautiful buds and full, double flowers of warm, rosy-crimson, resembling a red ripe watermelon.

LA FRANCE—Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassable beauty; large symmetrical and deliciously fragrant blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection. A universal favorite.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY—A good grower and perpetual bloomer; large and beautiful in bud and bloom; deep, recurved petals of rose-pink, with a tinge of salmon. New and bright; pretty and popular.

MADAME DE VATRY (The Creole Beauty)—Bright, rich crimson-scarlet; beautiful clean buds; opens well, showing large full flowers.

MARIE GUILLOT—Perfect in form, and pure, snow-white; lovely flowers which are large, full and double; a good, healthy grower for general purposes, but does best in open ground.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Rich, creamy-white, faintly tinted with rose; extra large, very double, full and deliciously scented flowers; good form and habit; a sturdy grower and free bloomer for out of doors.

MAMAN COCHET—Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom, and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long stiff stems. Unquestionably the queen of pink Tea Roses, and a leading cut-flower variety.

METEOR—Dark, velvety, crimson; constant bloomer; vigorous.

PAPA GONTIER—Cherry-red, changing to glowing crimson; very fragrant; buds very large, of exquisite outline. Highly recommended.

SAFRANO—Apricot-yellow, changing to deeper tones of orange, rose and fawn.

THE BRIDE—Pure white; flowers large and very double, richly perfumed. Very beautiful in bud. In the open ground the flowers are often tinged with pink.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET—Very large and beautifully formed in bud and bloom; pure snowy-white under glass, taking on a faint pink flush out of doors, which enhances its beauty. Vigorous and produces abundantly for cutting.

YELLOW MAMAN COCHET (Madame Derepas-Matrat)—A hardy, strong grower, producing heavy foliage and strong, stiff stems; buds gracefully shaped and fine, open flowers of sulphur yellow, blooming from early spring until late frost.

BURBANK—A free-flowering ever-blooming rose, raised by Mr. Luther Burbank, known the world over as the "Wizard of Horticulture." The only rose which he was willing should bear his name.

TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE—Bright red, shaded, with slightly recurved petals; elegant buds, full and double. A continuous bloomer, very brilliant and handsome. Excellent for bedding.

PRINCESS SAGAN—Flowers of this variety are the richest crimson of any rose in our vast collection. A single bud or blossom will catch the eye at a great distance, so brilliant is the color. Indeed, it is unmatched in its velvety richness; could well be termed "The Velvet Rose."

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA.

CLIMBING METEOR—Grows ten to fifteen feet in a season; blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety-crimson; hardy with protection. Sometimes called the "Perpetual-blooming Jacqueminot."

RAMBLER ROSES.

Remarkably vigorous and rapid-growing roses, often producing shoots ten to twenty feet in length in a single season. They are well adapted for training against pillars or other supports, and produce a brilliant effect by the wonderful profusion of their flowers, which appear in early summer. They are very hardy and thrive in any fertile soil.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Glowing crimson; flowers produced in great profusion, in large pyramidal trusses. A grand rose for porches or arbors, or for training on fences. One of the most popular roses of the period.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—A variety of the Crimson Rambler, with brighter and more deeply colored, perfectly double flowers. Of exquisite form and substance, and lacking the faded appearance sometimes seen in the typical form.

PINK RAMBLER (Psyche)—Light pink, suffused with salmon-rose and deeper pink, the base of the petals pale yellow. Very vigorous.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Aglaia)—Light yellow, changing to straw-color. Very floriferous. The very double flowers are produced in large clusters, and continue to appear for three or four weeks.

WHITE RAMBLER (Thalia)—White, sometimes with faint blush; flowers profuse and very fragrant, borne in large compact clusters.

EMPERRESS OF CHINA (The Apple Blossom Rose)—Pretty, bright pink flowers in clusters; free-blooming, strong growing and hardy.

BENGAL OR CHINA ROSE.

QUEEN'S SCARLET—A profuse and constant bloomer; brilliant and striking flowers of clear, velvety-scarlet.

CLIMBING NOISETTES.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON—Deep orange-yellow, with center of coppery-yellow, faintly tinted with rose; beautifully colored and formed.

TRAILING ROSES.

For covering mounds, graves, etc.

WICHURIANA—A very free grower, covering the ground very quickly; velvety-green foliage, nearly evergreen, flowers single white.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges are becoming very popular for boundaries, borders and screens. They may be planted in the fall or spring. Plants should be set one foot apart, and it is better to cultivate and manure well for a few feet each side of the hedge for the first year or two. They can be trimmed to almost any form desired.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—A rapid grower, and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 12 to 18 inches, at \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000. One year, 18 to 24 inches, at \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. One year, 2 to 3 feet, at \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. Three years, 5 to 7 feet, for immediate effect, \$10.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

We have a very large stock of the above.

ARMOOR RIVER PRIVET—Makes a magnificent hedge. It is a very quick and compact grower. It has a beautiful light green color, and retains its foliage through the winter. One year, 12 to 18 inches, \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000. Two year, 18 to 24 inches, \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000. Two year, 2 to 3 feet, \$5.00 per 100; \$45.00 per 1,000.

JAPAN HARDY ORANGE—This is the coming hedge plant for defensive purposes, far more desirable than other prickly plants. If planted in good soil, an impenetrable hedge can be had in three years from planting. Plant one foot apart. In early spring when covered with myriads of white flowers, it is very attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green bark makes it attractive in winter, and the closely-set, long, sharp thorns, render a hedge an impenetrable barrier. Single plants are attractive. Plants twelve to eighteen inches, ten cents each; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

DECIDUEOUS HEDGES.

ALTHAEA, or ROSE OF SHARON—We offer six or eight varieties of double Althaea. These when planted one foot apart make a very beautiful hedge for summer effect. They may be sheared to any desired form, and will be nearly covered with double rose-like flowers during June, July, August and September. Making it extremely attractive. These can be furnished in one color or in four or five colors, which makes a much better effect. Two to three feet, fifteen cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATTERER—A deciduous plant of dwarf growth, very compact, and covered with a mass of pink blooms from May till fall. This makes a beautiful border hedge for summer, and may be trimmed to any form desired. The flowers are quite attractive, and if plucked freely will produce more abundantly. This will not produce a hedge over three or four feet high, and may be kept down to two feet by shearing. We especially recommend this for borders. Nothing produces more beautiful effect for summer. Plants two to three feet, \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—This is also frequently used to cover wire fences, making a compact hedge. It is nearly evergreen, and produces an abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and summer. Plants, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

TAMARIX—These plants make very beautiful and quick hedges. The foliage resembles that of the Juniper family, but is deciduous. We have a limited stock to offer this fall. Plants three to four feet at \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

PEONIES, DOUBLE WHITE—Good roots; will bloom in spring if planted in fall. Plants twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PEONIES, DOUBLE PINK—Same as above.

PEONIES—DOUBLE CRIMSON—Same as above.

PEONIES, MIXED, ALL COLORS—A variety of colors from which names have been lost. Plants \$2.00 per dozen.

GERMAN IRIS, CELESTE—Delicate light lavender blue.

GERMAN IRIS, DONNA MARIE—Stands pearly white, falls shaded lilac.

GERMAN IRIS, REBECCA—Stands golden yellow, falls yellow splashed plum.

GERMA IRIS, SOUVENIR—Old gold and purple.

GERMAN IRIS, MIXED—A large number of fine varieties, including all colors.

Plants of above varieties of Iris are twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PHLOX—Mixed, all colors. Divisions ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

YUCCA OR ROCK LILY—This is a stately plant with stiff evergreen foliage. Flower stems four to six feet tall, branched near the summit, and bearing numerous drooping creamy white flowers in summer.

YUCCA FILIMENTOSA—Thread-leaved, creamy-white. Plants thirty-five cents each.

YUCCA GLORIOSA—Stout and sharp-pointed leaves; flowers creamy white, often shaded with red or brown. Plants fifty cents each.

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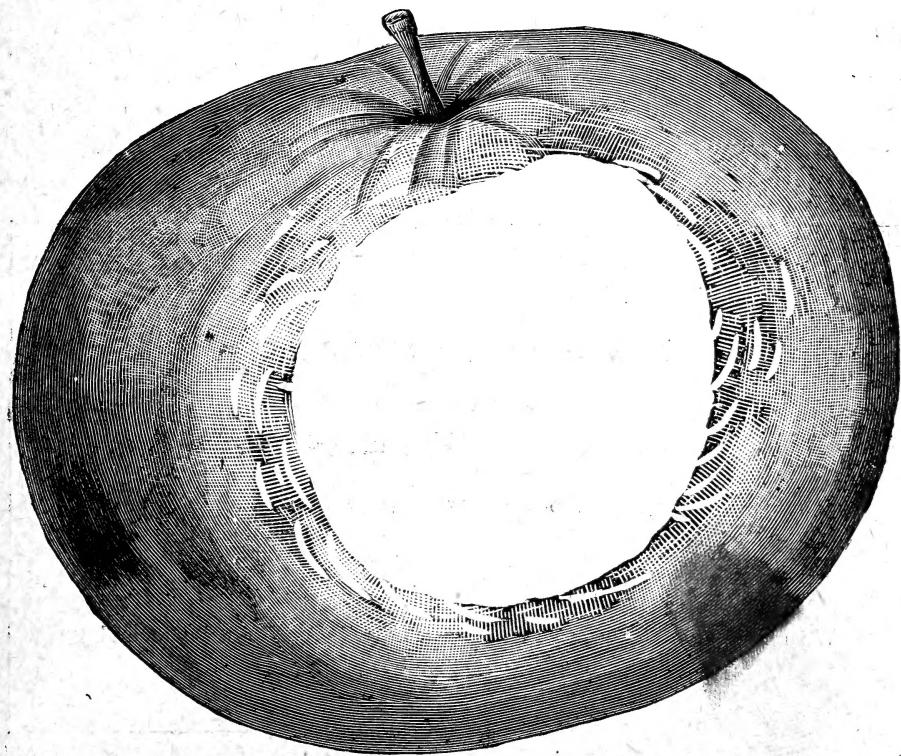
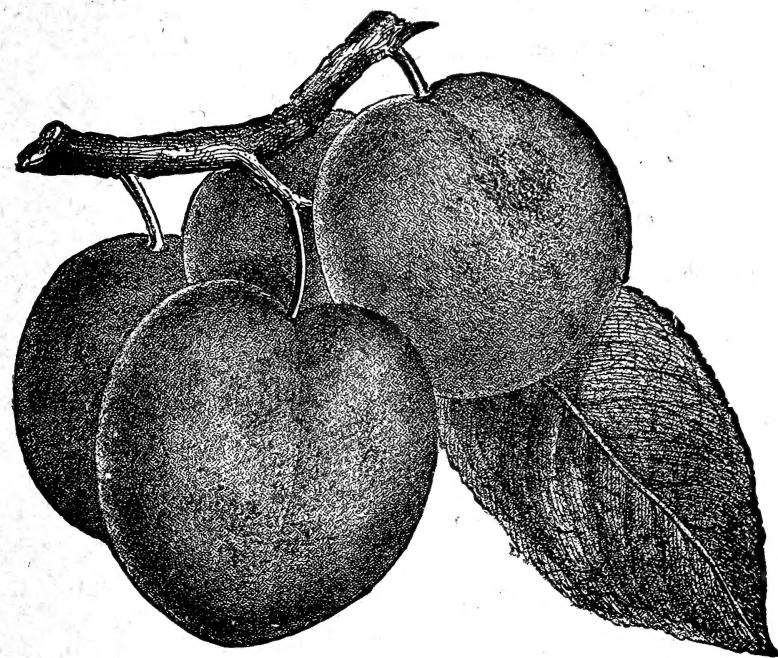
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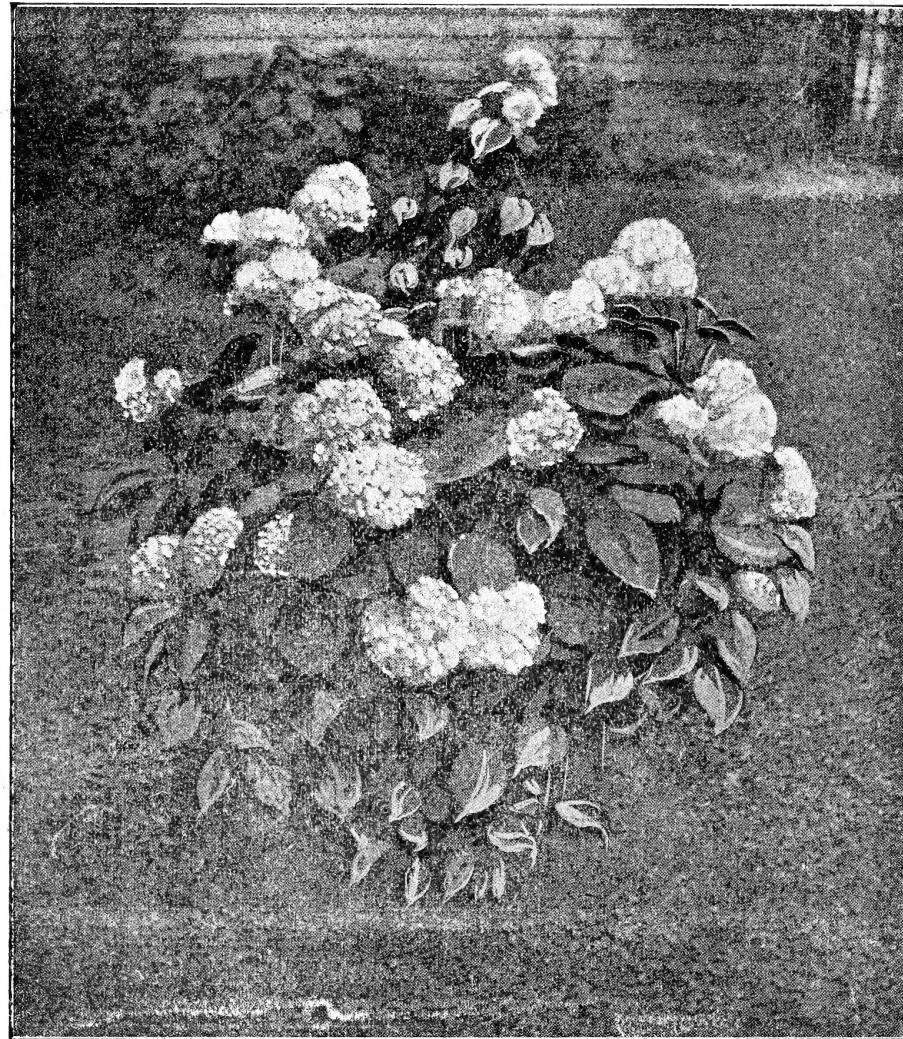
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